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ATTEST

Philip S. Stevens.

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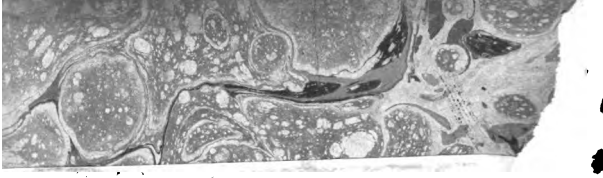

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NATIONAL

MILITIA STANDARD,

EMBRACING THE DISCIPLINE OF

INFANTRY,	LIGHT ARTILLERY,
LIGHT INFANTRY,	HORSE ARTILLERY.
RIFLEMEN,	CAVALRY.

PREPARED IN CONFORMITY TO

GEN. SCOTT'S REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY,

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS.

THE WORK IS ILLUSTRATED BY 40 COPPERPLATE ENGRAVINGS, AND COMPRISES RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF COMPANIES AND REGIMENTS; THE REVIEW EXERCISE, &c.

BY COL. PIERCE DARROW.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

HARTFORD,

OLIVER D. COOKE.

1822.

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THE

ARTILLERIST;

COMPRISING

THE DRILL WITHOUT ARMS,

AND EXERCISES AND MOVEMENTS

OF THE

LIGHT AND HORSE ARTILLERY.

TOGETHER WITH A

SWORD EXERCISE

FOR THE

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

ALSO,

RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF COMPANIES AND REGIMENTS.

BY PIERCE DARROW,

LIEUT. COLONEL OF INFANTRY, AUTHOR OF "MILITIA TACTICS," AND TEACHER OF SWORD EXERCISE.

SECOND EDITION—IMPROVED AND ENLARGED.

HARTFORD,

OLIVER D. COOKE.

1821.

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DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, SS.

BE IT REMEMBERED; That on the twelfth day of SEAL. October, in the forty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, PIERCE DARROW, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following to wit: "The Artillerist; comprising the drill without arms, and exercises and movements of the Light and Horse Artillery. Together with a sword exercise for the Light Artillery. Also rules for the formation of companies and regiments.—By Pierce Darrow, Lieut. Colonel of Infantry, Author of "Militia Tactics", and Teacher of Sword Exercise. Second Edition—Improved." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing "the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and "proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL,
Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

A true copy of Record, examined and sealed by me,

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL,
Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

We have examined the small volume, entitled "The Artillerist," at the request of the Author. The want of a system of exercise for the Artillery has been felt by every officer since the organization of the Artillery into Regiments. It was found that every company had a Drill of its own; and no small embarrassment was occasioned, both to officers and men, when they were called to exercise together. The Sword Exercise here laid down in the Artillerist, which is substantially taken from *Taylor's Art of Defence on Foot*, will remedy much of this difficulty. The system is a good one, and will not be found difficult in practice.

The other parts of the work are concise, explicit, and well arranged. It cannot be expected to contain the learning and extensive detail of Tousard, yet it will be much more useful in the hands of the militia than a more extensive work.

In our opinion the Artillerist is a useful compendium and will be of essential service to the corps for which it is designed; and we therefore give it our cheerful and cordial recommendation.

DAVID DEMING,
Brigadier General of Artillery.
NATHAN JOHNSON,
Brigadier General of Artillery.

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INTRODUCTION.

IT will doubtless be thought useless for me to publish a system of exercise for the Artillery, since there are already so many extensive works on that subject; but the most of those publications however, are calculated for actual service, and are not altogether applicable to a regiment or company of militia: nor do I recollect of ever having seen a system containing a sword exercise of the artillery. The artillery have experienced for a number of years the want of a system of exercise, and have waited with anxious expectation that congress would establish a system for the artillery of the United States. Having waited until a system was adopted for the infantry, and none appearing for the artillery, I was induced by the advice and assistance of several officers of distinction to undertake the first edition of this work, which was published in 1818. My first object, was to introduce a system of sword exercise for the artillery, which I conceived would be of great utility. But it being thought advisable by several officers distinguished for military attainments, to have a system containing all parts of company duty, I enlarged the system much beyond my first intention.

In 1821 the Legislature finding it in vain to wait for a system of exercise from general government, appointed a committee to report a system for the artillery to the next legislature; and that committee have recommended the alterations and additions that are contained in this edition, which has con-

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siderably enlarged the work, and extended it to the discipline of a regiment, and is embraced in Four Parts.

In the First Part I have described, as minutely as possible, the drill, and exercise of the sword.

The Second Part contains the method of forming company, posting officers, and different movements of a company without a piece, which are equally applicable to a company of Infantry as Artillery. For the better understanding of the movements, the position of officers, and the management of the pieces, I have added a number of Plates.

The Third Part relates to the duty of the men at the pieces, and their different movements, and the formation of a regiment.

The Fourth Part comprises the duty of Horse Artillery, and concludes with a number of evolutions.

The following treatise I have endeavoured to make plain and useful; as to the language, it is far from being so correct as I could have wished. I have attended to those parts of the duty with which I conceive it necessary that the young artillerist should be acquainted; and have endeavoured to explain every part of the exercise minutely. Some, indeed, may think me to have erred in this respect; I have, however, inserted nothing but what would, when the duty was entirely new to me, have been very acceptable, and have saved me much time and application.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

SWORD EXERCISE

FOR

ARTILLERY.

PART I.

CUTS.

THERE are only seven ways of directing the edge of the blade; therefore the different parts of the body, which may be exposed by the unskilfulness of a recruit, are not to be considered as admitting so many distinct cuts. The action of the wrist and shoulder alone direct the blade; and they admit of but seven movements, from which every cut is derived, wherever may be its particular application to the body. Of the seven cuts, four are made in diagonal directions, two horizontally, and one perpendicular: the whole are equally applicable against infantry as artillery, but their application must depend on the opening given by

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the adversary, and be regulated by judgment and experience in the use of the weapon.

To make a cut with effect, and at the same time without exposing the person, there are two points which principally demand attention. The first is, to acquire a facility in giving motion to the arm by means of the wrist and shoulder without bending the elbow; for, in bending the elbow, the sword arm is exposed. Of this exposure the opponent will ever be ready to take advantage, as a cut in that quarter may be made with the greater security; and if it be well directed, with the most fatal effects.

The next object is to attain a correctness in applying the edge in the direction of the blade; otherwise it will turn in the hand; and as in that case the flat part must receive the whole force of the blow, the blade will in all likelihood be broken.

That the recruit may more readily be brought to comprehend the intention and object of the different directions in which he will be required to carry his blade, and at the same time in order to enable the drill officer to judge how far the motions are accurately executed; the recruit may be placed facing a wall at the distance of six feet, but not so as to touch it with his sword when drawn. Upon the wall immediately in front of his position, describe a circle of two feet diameter, and full four feet from the ground; then draw two lines which will divide the circle into four parts, each line being drawn diagonally; then a third line forming an horizontal diameter; then a fourth perpendicular: on the different points of those lines place the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Thus,

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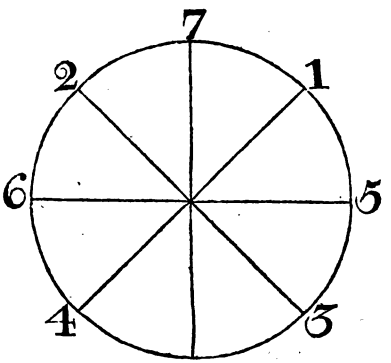

This will serve to convey the idea of that space, which an antagonist would occupy in point of height, and the recruit is to direct all his movements to it, upon that supposition; the figures denoting the seven distinct cuts of the sword, which are to be applied in that given space.

The first six cuts for the artillery are applied in the same manner as the six cuts of the cavalry; but the guards and the movements of the sword differ. The seventh is a charge over the head, and made directly down.

SWORD KNOTS.

No sword should be made use of without having a sword knot attached to it. It enables a person instantly to recover his weapon if forced from his grasp; and in drills pre-

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vents accidents which are liable to occur by the sword escaping from the hand, when not restrained.

THE DRILL.

DRAWING OF SWORDS.

THE first word of command commonly used in the artillery to draw swords, is handle swords; and I think there is a propriety in adopting it as a rule for this reason: there being so much difference in the tightness of the scabbard, that unless men have an opportunity to start the sword from the scabbard before the word is given to draw, they can never do the motion together.

Words of Command. *Handle Swords.* Motions. 1. Upon the word *swords* being given, direct the eyes to the sword hilt, bringing the right hand with a brisk action across the body and seize the hilt, at the same time seize the scabbard with the left hand; draw the sword about four inches, and wait in that position for the next word of command.

Draw Swords. 1. Draw the sword from the scabbard with a full extended arm at the same

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Words of Motions, Command.

time give it a turn to the front; then bring the hilt of the sword immediately under the chin, and the back of the hand outwards, the flat of the blade to the front.

2. Bring the hilt down just above the hip, the elbow near the body, the blade perpendicular, and the wrist in a small degree rounded, which turns the edge inwards.

To the left half face.

1. Turn on the left heel so as to bring the left toe pointing along in a line to the left, at the same time step forward with the right foot, about six inches from the left, the right heel opposite the hollow of the left foot, with the right toe pointing to the front, and the weight of the body principally on the left foot.*

Prepare to Guard.

1. This is performed in one motion and done by bringing the extremity of the sword hilt up to the pit of the stomach, with the back of the hand outwards, the flat of the blade to the face;

* This position I have preferred, because the body takes up less room: is a much better position of defence, and much easier for exercise.

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Words of Command.	Motions.
	and carried perpendicularly; at the same time bring the left hand on the left hip.
Outside Guard.	1. From the prepare to guard, the hand is carried with a quick motion to the front, turning the back of the hand up the edge of the sword to the right, the nails of the fingers down, the hand a little below the level of the shoulder, the point of the sword to the front, and raised so as to bring the sword upon an angle of forty-five degrees, the flat of the blade up.
Inside Guard.	1. Turn the back of the hand under and bring the nails up, and carry the hand about four inches to the left, with the same slope, the edge to the left, and arm straight.
Prepare to Guard.	1. From the inside guard bring the sword and hand in the position of prepare to guard as before directed, keeping the left hand on the hip, without changing the position of the body.
Carry Swords.	1. Drop the hand to the hip as in the first position of carry swords; at the same time drop the left hand by the side.

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Words of Motions. Command.	
Slope Swords.	1. Relax the three last fingers and let the sword drop on the right shoulder, the edge square to the front, the hand carried a little to the front; at the same time turn on the left heel and bring the body square to the front, stepping back with the right foot and come in the 2·fir position with the heels parallel and touching each other, and the toes occupying about three fifths of a semicircle.
Carry Swords.	1. Clinch the hilt of the sword with the fingers, and come to the position of carry sword as before directed.
To the left half face.	1. As before.
Prepare to Guard.	1. As before.
Outside Guard.	1. As before.
Cut one in three Motions.	1. By a quick motion of wrist turn the point of the sword with a circle to the left, carry it over the head and turn the edge a little out to the right so as to lead in the cut.
	2. Make your cut by dropping the point

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Words of Command. Motions. with a quick motion to the front, beginning at number 1, and concluding at number 4.

3. Turn tbe back of the hand to the rear, bring the point with a circle close to the left elbow, and raise the sword perpendicular, at the same time bring the hand to the prepare to guard.*

Inside Guard. 1. Carry the hand with a quick motion to the front with the arm straight, the back of the hand under and nails up, the point raised as before.

Cut two in three Motions. 1. Relax the fingers and carry the point of the sword to the right, and down over the head to the left shoulder, with the back of the hand to the right, and the blade a little turned to the left.

2. Make your cut by throwing the point with a quick motion to the front, beginning at number 2, and finishing at number 3.

3. Turn the back of the hand under and drop the point close to the body on

* It is to be understood that the cuts 1, 3, and 5, must be made from the outside guard; and 2, 4, and 6, from the inside guard, and 7 either from the inside or outside guard.

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Words of Command. Motions. the right side, and at the same time bring the hand to the prepare to guard.

It is to be remarked that the first motion in every cut consists in bringing the blade back to gather a sweep; at the same instant placing it in the direction in which it is to be applied, and the last motion brings it back to the prepare to guard.

It is of the utmost importance that the recruit be made to perform the cuts in the several motions, that they may understand the exact movements of the sword when the cuts are made in one motion. The commanding officer will therefore be careful that each one wait until they count for each number; or the motion be taken from the fluglemen.

Words of Command. Motions.

Outside Guard. 1. As before.

Cut three in three Motions. 1. Raise the point of the sword perpendicular, and drop it near the right shoulder down to the right side by turning the wrist in that direction, and relax the grasp of the three last fingers of the sword hand, keeping at the same time a firm hold with the four finger and thumb. This will bring the blade in a diagonal line, with the back of the blade towards the body, the point well to the rear.

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Words of Motions. Command.

2. Conduct the point of the sword by bending the wrist towards the face, and pressing upon the three extended fingers which act as a brace, commencing the cut at figure 3, and stop at figure 2.

3. Come to the original position of prepare to guard, by turning the back of the hand up and dropping the point close to the body on the left side.

Inside Guard. Cut Four in Three Motions.

1. With the action of the wrist raise the point of the sword as in the first motion of *cut three*, and drop it in front, and in a diagonal line across the body, within three inches of the left elbow, and with the edge of the sword outwards.

2. Carry the point diagonally, by extending the hand in a direct line with the arm, beginning at No. 4, and concluding at No. 1.

3. Turn the hand over and bring the sword to the prepare to guard.

*Outside Guard.** *Cut five in three Motions.*

1. Carry the sword to the left without dropping the point until past the head, when the blade is dropped within six

* It is to be understood that the sword is to be brought to the inside or outside guard, (according to the cut that is to be made,) the same as has been before described.

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Words of Command. Motions.

inches of the right shoulder, the back of the hand under and the nails up, flat of the blade up, and edge to the right.

2. Conduct the point horizontally across the circle, which is done by inclining the hand inwards in the direction of the cut, without changing the position of the hand.

3. Turn the back of the hand up and continue the motion of the blade round to the left shoulder, then raise the point and bring the sword to the prepare to guard.

Inside Guard. Cut six in three Motions.

1. By the action of the wrist carry the sword to the right and over the head to the left shoulder as before to the right, the back of the hand up.

2. Conduct the point from number 6, to number 5, with a quick motion, keeping the back of the hand upwards.

3. Turn the hand and carry the point towards the right shoulder, and bring the sword to the prepare.

Outside Guard. Cut seven in three Motions.

1. Turn the back of the hand to the left and drop the point close to the left elbow, then raise the point over the head with the edge up.

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Words of Command. 2. Make the cut at your antagonist's head, directly down.

3. Come to the prepare to guard, carrying the point around the left elbow, as in the first motion.

Outside Guard. Slope Swords, in two Motions. 1. Raise the point of the sword with the arm straight, and slope it to the rear or at an angle of forty-five degrees, pointing over the right shoulder.

2. Turn on the left heel as before described, and drop the sword on the right shoulder as before.*

The sword may be brought to the slope either from the inside or outside guard, or from the carry.

In the foregoing motions, it will be necessary to carry the right shoulder well forward, and keep the breast well turned to the left; as the body in this position will take up much less room, and of course you have not so much to defend. The recruit must often be cautioned against carrying the hand too much to the right and left in making the cuts. He may be allowed to do it in a small degree, but by no means to excess; and on no account should he be permitted to bend his arm, until the cut is completed.

* It will here be noticed that the sword is brought to the slope without first coming to the carry, of course the left hand must be dropped from the hip the same time that you turn on the left heel; but at all times when the sword is brought to the carry, the hand is to be dropped from the hip.

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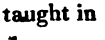
The manner of performing the seven cuts in the several motions, being attained; the next object is to make them in two motions. The first motion is to bring the sword in the first position of the cut, then wait until the drill officer counts, when the cut is made and the sword brought to the prepare to guard; the officer will be careful that the cut be regularly made, as much depends (as to use and appearance,) upon the accuracy of the seven cuts. When companies have sufficient opportunity, the cuts should first be taught in three motions: but when that is not the case they may be first taught in two. The cuts will next be made separately in two motions.

Words of Motions.
Command. 

Outside Guard. 1. As before described.

Cut one in two Motions. 1. The sword is brought to the position to make the cut the same as when performed in three motions.

2 When the officer counts two, then finish the cut and come to the prepare to guard without any other pause.

Inside Guard. 1. As before.

Cut two in two Motions. 1. Remember the first motion is to carry the sword in the position to make the cut, there, wait for the order.

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The officer will proceed in the same manner till the cuts are all completed in two motions, paying particular attention that the sword perform the same revolution as when cut in three motions.

The officer must be careful to come to the prepare to guard, as the cuts must be made from a disengage; of course the guard must shift each time when there is but one cut performed at once.

As the chief utility of the sword depends on a well regulated cut, I have directed that they be executed in different ways before they are combined.

The officer will next proceed to blend two of the cuts in succession.

Words of Motions. Command.

Outside Guard. Cut One and Two.

1. The cuts one and two, are made in one motion without coming to the prepare, until the cuts are finished. Each one will be careful that the sword in cutting one and two, drop close to the body on each side, which must be done by relaxing the three last fingers and letting the sword play easy in the hand.

Outside Guard. Cut Three and Four.

1. Three and four are likewise cut in one motion, without coming to the prepare between them, and see that they are cut well up, as new recruits are very apt to cut them too much horizontally.

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Words of Motions.
Command.

Remark, the sword is brought each time to the outside guard, when two cuts only are blended.

Outside Guard. Cut Five and Six. 1. In making cut five and six, the sword must be brought well to the left and over the head to gather a sweep, and make the cuts without any pause, and come to the prepare.

Inside Guard. Cut Seven. 1. To cut seven from the inside guard, the sword must be dropped to the right close to the elbow, then make the cut down and come to the prepare, as before. This is a very handsome motion if well executed.

The cuts are next made in two divisions.

Outside Guard. Cut One, Two and Three. 1. These three cuts are made without any pauses, and performed the same as before, and come to the prepare as soon as the order is finished.

Inside Guard. Cut Four, Five, Six and Seven. 1. These cuts are likewise performed in one motion as before described.

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The changes upon each cut necessary to a combined movement having been acquired, the recruit should next be taught to execute all the cuts quickly, and as one movement; which in the course of future practice will be termed the *assault.*

In combining the cuts, take care that cut two is correctly made, it being a common fault with beginners not to carry the edge well in making that cut, in consequence of allowing the sword hilt to turn in the hand, and not retaining that firm grasp with the fore finger and thumb, which is indispensably necessary. Wherever this fault occurs, the recruit must be brought back to the drill motions, and made to practice the cuts singly till perfect.

It must be obvious that the mode of executing the cuts two and four, according to the preceding directions, lessens the number of motions and that each cut leads to the other, by which means, when the whole are quickly executed, the edge is carried with redoubled force acquired by the velocity of action in the blade, in consequence of not being impeded in its course.

The offensive movements of the sword in artillerists, consists principally in the seven cuts; but the point may many times be given with safety and success; but some have objected to its adoption as a motion of the exercise, on account of the difficulty of a company being taught to perform it properly. But I have found so much benefit resulting from a well regulated thrust, that I am not willing totally to neglect it; I shall therefore describe the manner in which it ought to be executed.

I would not recommend officers to practice it by companies, unless they have considerable opportunity for exer-

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cise; it should be taught generally in the drill; and should never be allowed but by stepping forward with the right foot. This circumstance creates the difficulty in some men, to perform it properly. It may be executed from almost any position of the sword, but the best and most effectual one, is after parrying a cut or thrust made at the lower part of the body on the right side, which is parried by the outside protect. But as that motion has not yet been laid down, I shall first describe the thrust from the outside guard as that is the position of the sword from whence the motion is to commence in the divisions.

Words of Motions. Command.

Front give point in two Motions.

1. This is first done in two motions, by dropping the point of the sword nearly as low as the hip, and bending the arm so at to bring the hand close to the head, with the hilt of the sword in the hollow of the hand, and back of the hand up; the sword on a slope of about forty-five degrees.

2. Step forward with the right foot as far as possible without constraint, keeping the right toe to the front and the left toe to the left, the left leg straight, and right leg from the foot to the knee perpendicular, and the thigh about horizontal; and at the same time make your thrust by straightening the arm with a quick motion, and dropping the hand

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Words of Command. Motions.

level with the chin, and direct the point at your antagonists body just above the hip; then wait in this position for the next order; the body in this motion is to be kept erect, and not bent forward, as much depends on its proper position.

Prepare to Guard. 1. The former position is resumed by stepping back with the right foot, and turning the sword with a quick motion to the left and come to the prepare to guard.*

This thrust by many is called the *longe*, in contre distinction to the *giving point*, in the cavalry exercise, the difference is, *in giving point*, the body is not to be moved; but in *longing*, the body is moved forward to reach your antagonist; but I have preferred the word *give point*, because it is a word better understood, and more easily pronounced.

* After giving point the sword may be brought to almost any position in the whole exercise, to defend against any movement your antagonist may make; but in the foregoing motion of coming to prepare, it is supposed that you have succeeded in making your thrust. You have therefore no defensive movement to make, as your antagonist cannot retort; but if your thrust be parried, it will be necessary to come to the *head protect*, as that part will be most exposed; of which I shall treat hereafter. It is to be understood that whatever position the sword may be brought to from the thrust, the body is to be brought back to what is called the standing position, with the right foot in front.

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We now arrive at the different modes of parrying, which are called the defensive movements.

Words of Motions. Command.	
Outside Guard.	1. As before directed.
Inside Protect.	1. Turn the back of the hand under and nails up, drop the point of the sword with a half circle to the left on a slope of forty-five degrees to the front, and drop the hand about four inches and carry the hand and sword about a foot to the left with the edge in that direction. This will parry cut 3, made at the lower part of the body, or a thrust in the same place.
Outside Protect.	1. Turn the back of the hand up, the nails under, and raise the edge of the sword and perform a circle with the blade, the edge of the sword to the right, and carry it in that position, one foot to the right. This will protect against cut four made at the lower part of the body, or a low thrust.
Prim.	1. Bring the hand with a quick motion to the forehead above the helmet of the cap so as to see your antagonist under the arm, and carry the point to the left

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Words of Command. Motions.

with the edge out, and a little in front of the body and sufficiently to the left to protect your shoulder and body from cut one or five, or to carry off a thrust made in that direction.

Hanging Guard. 1. This is done from the prim, by dropping the sword perpendicular, and carrying it to the right, with the arm bent and hand near the face. This is intended to parry a cut or thrust after your antagonist has made a feint on your left, with the intention of hitting you on the right.

This parry by some may at first be thought dangerous, as it exposes the arm to a cut, unless soon straightened.

But it is never adopted but when your antagonist has made a feint, and then he is supposed to be so nigh that should you straighten the arm to make a parry on the right, you would strike the fort* of your antagonist's sword with your *feeble*, and of course there would not be strength in your sword to make the *protect*.

Left Protect. 1. Give the point of the sword a turn to the right, and raise it perpendicular and

* The *fort* of a sword is that half nearest the hilt; the *feeble* is that half nearest the point.

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Words of Motions. Command.

carry it with a straight arm sufficiently to the left, to protect yourself from cut five or one.

Right Protect. 1. From the left protect bend the elbow in a small degree, and carry the sword with a quick motion two feet to the left, the arm a little below level with the shoulder.

To preserve uniformity in the motion of left and right protect, which are both applied on the same principle, it was necessary to distinguish the distance the hand must move from left to right; but when opposed to an enemy, their application must depend on the direction of the cuts or thrusts which they are intended to parry.

The utmost attention must be paid to opposing the edge to the enemy's cut, and keeping it firm in that position, the arm to be properly distended, for the purpose of resisting the force of the blow. The right protect will parry cut six or two.

Words of Motions. Command.

Head Protect.

1. This motion may be done either from the left or right protect, if from the right protect it is done by dropping the point to the front and sufficiently to the right to clear your antagonist, should he be within the reach of your sword, then turn the point to the left, dropping it under your antagonist's hand, sword

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Words of Command. Motions. parallel with the front, and raise the sword sufficiently to parry cut seven: the edge up, at the same time carry the hand a little to the left.

In coming from the left protect to head protect, you will merely drop the sword horizontal to the left, and carry the hand a little to the right so as to see your antagonist close to the inside of your hand under the sword.

It is now supposed that your enemy is like to be too hard for you; it therefore becomes necessary to retreat, and defend yourself with the same motions as when standing to the front. In this however, I have not directed to march to the rear, but merely face to the left, and make use of such motions as would apply on the retreat.

Words of Command. *To the Left Face.* Motions. 1. On hearing this word, the sword being at the head protect, the recruit will turn on both heels to the left, so as to form a full half circle with the toes, which will bring the right toe pointing along in a line to the original left, and the left to the rear, feet six inches apart. At the same time carry the point of the sword to the rear, turn the back of the hand under, and drop the point of the sword under your antagonist's sword; then carry the point around to

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Words of Motions. Command. the left, turn the edge of the sword up and hold it parallel with the line, and sufficiently above the head to protect cut seven. This movement will cover the body while facing, and is the same as the St. George.

It would be natural to suppose that after your antagonist has been defeated in the attempt to cut the head, he would make an attempt to cut three or five at the body, which may be parried by the inside protect.

Words of Motions. Command.

Inside Protect. 1. This is done by dropping the point of the sword to your present right, and drop the hand a little below the level of the shoulder, with the back under, and edge to the right,* and the sword held upon the same slope as in the same motion to the front. This will protect against all the cuts or thrusts in that direction.

Outside Protect. 1. Turn the back of the hand up and carry the sword to the left, the edge in that direction without changing the slope of the sword or lowering the hand. This will defend the cuts and thrusts in that direction.

* It must be kept in mind that these motions are made in rear of your present position: of course the right and left is reversed.

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Words of Motions. Command.

Right Protect.

1. Turn the back of the hand under, and raise the point perpendicular, and carry the hand to the right with a quick motion, the edge in that direction.

Left Protect.

1. Carry the hand with a quick motion two feet to the left and oppose the edge to your antagonist; the hand the same height as when protecting to the front. The rear parries will protect the same cuts and thrusts as the same in front.

St. George.

1. Drop the sword horizontal, and carry the hand to the right, and hold the sword firm in the hand and see your antagonist under your guard.

The inside and outside guards are here omitted, as they are preparatory to an offensive movement, which is not here intended, but merely to defend the retreat. The next motion is a cut, and terminates the rear defence.

To the Rear Cut.

1. Raise the point of the sword over the head, at the same instant carry the blade to the rear, directing the edge from 6 to 5, till it arrives in a right line with the arm, which will be at its full extent. The point of the blade to be kept upon a level with the shoulder, the back of the hand upwards until the point has past your rear; then by a

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Words of Command. Motions.

motion of the wrist turn the back of the hand down and bring the point over the head, and at the same time bring the sword to the prepare to guard, and turn again on both heels to the front without stepping the feet, and resume the standing position, with the left hand remaining on the hip.

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DEFENCE AGAINST INFANTRY.

I shall next treat of the defence against infantry, as that constitutes an essential part of the artillery exercise. The artillery are liable in various ways to lose their pieces. It is of the utmost importance that they understand the use of the sword against a bayonet, because that will then be their only defence, and an excellent defence it is in close combat, if properly understood. They need not fear to attack three times their force if in close order. It has even been known in actual combat for life, for one man to defend himself against fifteen with charged bayonets.

In defending against infantry it is all important that the men keep in close order; the motions will therefore be described as in that position.

Words of Command. Motions.

Infantry Guard. 1. This is done from the prepare to guard, by dropping the point of the sword to the rear close to the body, and carrying the hand to the front with quick motion, the arm straight and hand a little below a level of the shoulder, the sword perpendicular and well to the rear of your position, to leave an opening in front that your antagonist may not thrust on the right of your sword.

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Words of Command. Motions.

2. With a strong motion carry the sword to the left two feet without altering the position of the hand, or bending the arm. When this is done in actual combat, you catch the fort of your sword into the crook of the bayonet of your antagonist (when he makes a thrust,) and at the same time step forward with the right foot and catch the bayonet with the left hand.

To the left Parry.

Cut Two.

1. Bring the sword with a sweep near the left shoulder, cut two as in the exercise, and come to the prepare.

In the exercise I have not directed to step forward and seize the bayonet with the hand, as it would be useless unless there was a line of infantry to oppose. This however, might be rendered useful in exercise could it be done with safety.

The above mode of receiving infantry I have found to be far preferable to any I have ever seen or practised.—The sword must be brought to the guard in time to receive your antagonist, and if possible oblige him to thrust in front, as that gives you an opportunity to catch his bayonet, which decides the contest at once, as you can make a cut at his head before it is possible for him to make any defence. But should your antagonist thrust in rear of your sword, you must then adopt the hanging guard, or what I

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shall term the right parry, (the hand being lower than at the hanging guard,) and then step forward and cut one.

Words of Command.

To the right Parry.

This is done by extending the arm to the front, then drop the point of the sword and carry it with a strong motion to the right sufficiently to parry a thrust of the bayonet made on that side. When this parry is made, and your antagonist within reach, you strike your sword back of the neck of his bayonet, which gives you an opportunity to disengage it from the piece.

Cut One.

After parrying to the right, you make cut one by bringing the point of the sword with a sweep around the left shoulder, and make the cut and come to the prepare to guard.

It may sometimes be useful to cut four after parrying to the right, as that cut may be made quicker than cut one, but not with as much force.

In defence against infantry, the point can seldom be used to advantage; the edge is to be preferred because given with more force. The use of the point is when parrying your antagonist, and your point being within his guard, the thrust may be made without any circuitous motion, which makes it difficult to be parried; but in defending against a bayonet, you are not likely to meet with

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any resistance in making a cut, a musket being so unweildy.

Words of Command.

Outside Guard. As before.

Mullinet, or cut One and Two. This is to cut one and two alternately, by dropping the point of the sword close to the body on each side, and continue till the word is given to prepare to guard, or reverse swords.

This motion is very useful in supleing the wrist, as it requires it to turn very quick to the right and left; and is a motion useful for defence, and makes a handsome appearance.

*Reverse Swords.** After cutting two, bring the point of the sword over the right shoulder as in cutting one; then drop it directly to the front, and turn it under the right arm, with the edge up and point to the rear, a little sloped, the right hand the under side of the hilt, and little finger in front.

Carry Swords. 1. This is done by relaxing the elbow which holds the sword, and let it drop

* The sword may be brought to the prepare to guard, if the officer chooses.

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Words of Command.	Motions.
	to the front, and turn the sword in the hand, and bring it to the carry.*
Reverse Swords.	1. This can be done either from the mullinet or carry sword; if from the carry, it is performed by dropping the point to the front, then turn it under the right arm.
Carry Swords.	As before.
Present Swords.	Bring the sword in front of the body with the right hand, and receive the edge of the blade with the thumb and fore finger of the left hand, six inches from the hilt; and extend the arm to the front with a quick motion, edge to the rear, and the hilt the height of the breast.
	This is a short and simple motion, and will in nowise embarrass the least experienced officer. As this is not intended for a motion of show, the most simple, therefore, I think to be the best.

* It must be remembered that the hand must be dropped from the hip at all times when the sword is brought to the carry, and replaced when it is brought to the prepare to guard.

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Words of Motions. Command.

Advance Swords, Two Motions.

1. Bring the fingers of the left hand on the blade in the hollow of the right shoulder, and shift the fingers of the right hand from the hilt round the guard; the first finger in front of the hilt, and the remainder in rear; the thumb above the guard.

2. Extend the right arm full length, and carry the sword at ease, lying against the right shoulder, and the left hand dropped to the left side.

This is the usual manner of carrying the sword, either in or out of the ranks; but it must be brought to the *carry* or *port*, previous to a salute. The greatest objection to this position of carrying the sword is, that the officer will be inclined to swing his sword-arm on the march, having nothing to confine it, which must however be carefully avoided, as likewise that of the left.

Carry Swords, Two Motions.

1. Raise the sword to the position of the carry with the right hand, and seize the blade with the left; then shift the fingers of the right hand round the hilt.

2. Drop the left hand.

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Words of Motions. Command. When the motions of *advance* and *carry* are performed on the march without the word, it may be done in one motion, with the right hand, without bringing up the left. But when performed by word of command it should always be done with two motions.

Slope Swords. The same as before directed, and let it not be forgotten to turn on the left heel and come square to the front at all times when the sword is brought to the the slope, and not before unless the word be given.

Salute in four Motions. 1. From the carry bring the sword to the poise, the hilt the height of the chin, sword perpendicular, flat of the blade to the face, the edge to the left, and the hilt in the hollow of the hand.

2. Second motion drop the sword forty-five degrees to the right of a front line, the arm straight, the hand as low as the hip, the point of the sword a little below a line with the arm, the eyes fixed on the officer saluted, and the fingers relaxed, holding the sword with the thumb.

3. Turn the back of the hand up, at the same time bring the point of the

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Words of Command. Motions. sword in front, give it a turn to the left, and with a graceful motion bring the hilt to the chin as in the first motion.

4. Drop the sword to the carry.

There are various methods of saluting with the sword—this being short and easy, I have adopted it for a salute for the artillery; as it is necessary that every man armed with a sword should understand some salute, I have recommended that it be practised by companies as part of their exercise; and is invariably to be practised while standing to the front, and generally to conclude the exercise.

*Enter Swords.** Seize the scabbard with the left hand and drop the point of the sword and enter it until the hand is a little below the left breast, there wait for the next word of command.

Return Swords two Motions. 1. Thrust the sword home and pause with the hand on the hilt.

2. Drop both hands to their proper places.

* This word of command I have substituted in the room of *point swords* on account of the similarity of sound between *point* and *poise swords*, one frequently being taken for the other.

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MANUAL EXERCISE.

I shall now proceed as proposed to arrange the motions in the order exercise.

As the exercise is lengthy, I have thought proper to divide it into six separate divisions, that the sword may be brought to the slope and rest.

The sword exercise consists of the motions already described, arranged in six distinct classes of offensive and defensive movements, with reference to the application in those situations which are most likely to occur in actual service.

The company being paraded in one rank, and the tallest on the flanks, and sergeants four paces in front, the commanding officer will order.

Number yourselves into right, center and left hand files; commencing on the right.

When the men will number themselves into three ranks, by the first files numbering, right, the second centre, the third left, the fourth right, and so on to the left of the company. The order is then given.

Form ranks of three—March.

At this word the right hand files will step one oblique step to the left and cover the centre file, and the left hand file will step one oblique step to the right and rear and cover the right and centre files, in close order. When the ranks are to be opened for exercise the order is given—

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Front and rear ranks take distance for sword exercise—March.

At the word *march*, the first rank, consisting of the right hand files, will step two full steps to the front and dress, and the rear rank the same distance to the rear and dress.

A shorter way to extend for exercise might be to order the right and left hand files to the *front* and *rear*, before they are formed in ranks. But by this movement the files would not cover each other, of which I have found great advantage in the exercise; as a file having an object directly in front, will assist him in regulating his motions.

The swords are then drawn, and the distance taken in the following manner—

Handle Swords. As before directed.

Draw Swords. As before.

To the front prove distance of files.

The centre and rear ranks will extend their swords the full length of the arm to the front, holding them horizontal with the back of the hand up, and see that they clear the files in front at least one foot, as the files after facing and coming to the prepare will occupy more ground to the rear than when facing to the front. The front rank must not move, but stand with their swords at the carry and if the ranks are not sufficiently extended the others will at this time step to the rear until they have obtained their proper distance; there wait for the next order.

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Carry Swords.

When the point is raised and the sword brought to the carry.

It may frequently be necessary and proper to *draw swords* before opening the ranks, then give the word, *centre and rear ranks take distance ;* when the two ranks will take distance and the front remain on the line. This saves one word of command and the distance is taken at the time the ranks are opened ; but it would require more time, and be less likely to be performed correctly. But as before observed, it may frequently be necessary, and of this necessity the officer must be the judge.

When the company are thus prepared they will be put through the six divisions in the following manner.

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DIVISIONS.

WORDS OF COMMAND.

FIRST DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

To the left half face—
Prepare to guard—
1. Outside guard.
2. Cut one.
3. Inside guard.
4. Cut two.
5. Outside guard.
6. Cut three.
7. Inside guard.
8. Cut four.
9. Outside guard.
10. Cut five.
11. Inside guard.
12. Cut six.
13. Outside guard.
14. Cut seven.
15. Outside guard.
Slope swords.

As so much depends on the use and uniformity of the seven cuts, I have confined the First Division to performing them seperately.

SECOND DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

To the left half face—
Prepare to guard—
1. Outside guard.
2. Cut 1 and 2.
3. Outside guard.
4. Cut 3 and 4.
5. Outside guard.
6. Cut 5 and 6.
7. Outside guard.
8. Cut seven.
9. Outside guard.
10. Cut 1, 2 and 3.

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11. Inside guard.
12. Cut 4. and 5.
13. Inside guard.
14. Cut 6 and 7.
15. Outside guard.
Slope swords.

THIRD DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

To the left half face—
Prepare to guard—
1. Outside guard.
2. Assault.
3. Outside guard.
4. To the front give point.
5. Prepare to guard.
6. Outside guard.
7. Inside protect.
8. Outside protect.
9. Prim.
10. Hanging guard.
11. Cut one.
12. Outside guard.
Slope swords.

FOURTH DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

To the left half face—
Prepare to guard—
1. Outside guard.
2. Assault.
3. Left protect.
4. Right protect.
5. Head protect.
6. To the left face.
7. Inside protect.
8. Outside protect.
9. Right protect.
10. Left protect.
11. St. George.
12. To the rear cut.
13. Outside guard.
Slope swords.

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FIFTH DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

To the left half face—
Prepare to guard—
1. Infantry guard.
2. To the left parry.
3. Cut two.
4. To the right parry.
5. Cut one.
6. Outside guard.
Slope swords.

SIXTH DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

To the left half face—
Prepare to guard—
1. Outside guard.
2. Assault.
3. Outside guard.
4. Mullinet.
5. Reverse swords.
6. To the front face.
7. Carry swords.
8. Salute.
9. Reverse swords.
10. Carry swords.
11. Advance swords.
Carry swords.
Rest.*
Attention.†
Enter swords.
Return swords.
Stand at ease.‡

* This is done by stepping back with the right foot, and bending the left knee, and dropping the back of the sword on the left arm, and take hold of the right hand with the left.

† Resume the former position, with the sword at the carry.

‡ That is to stand in any position they may choose.

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REMARKS.

The first and second division comprise the seven cuts, and are offensive movements, and are equally applicable against infantry as artillery.

Third division comprehends the offensive and defensive movements, the cuts applied indiscriminately.

Fourth division is calculated to defend against artillery, and commences with the assault, which after your enemy have parried, they return cut 5 and 6, which you parry by the right and left protect; it is then supposed that your enemy have the advantage, and your safety consists in retreat; you come first to the head protect to cover the body while facing, and then protect that part of the body supposed to be most open to a cut or thrust. The rear cut is made when it is supposed the retreat is finished, when the body turns to the front or to the original position.

The fifth division is solely against infantry, and the motions are but few, as the contest will always be short, for as soon as you can succeed in making one parry you are sure of your mark.

Sixth division concludes the exercise, and is calculated more to attain the use of the sword, and for show of parade, than for defence.

The six last words of command are not to be considered as belonging to the sixth division, but they should be well understood, and be practised when the officers think pro-

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per, and if he chooses to return swords at the conclusion of the sixth division, he may then make use of them.

The words of command in each division which characterises the movement, is distinguished by numbers; the preparatory motions of each being the same, and concluding with the slope swords.

The six divisions should first be practised in open order to prevent all accidents; but when well versed in the exercise, they should be brought in closer order; sometimes at arms length, and sometimes at half arms length, which movement will be described hereafter. The fifth division which is against infantry, should often be practised with files closed, to prevent the enemy from breaking your ranks; for should he succeed in attaining your rear, it may end in a defeat.

The third and fourth divisions may be practised in close order by omitting the assault. Even men who are well acquainted with the use of the sword, may perform all the movements in close order without endangering each other, which would evidently ensure victory could it be attained.

When a company are small, they may be extended in one line for exercise; and at all times be in one line when in close order.

After the exercise is finished, and it is wished to form in one rank, the officer will give the word,

Close ranks—March.

If the first rank have moved to the front, they will now step back to their original position, and the centre rank

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will remain; but if the other have taken distance to the rear, then the front rank will remain, and the other ranks close up to them, when they will receive the following word of command.

Form rank entire—March.

At which word the front rank will oblique one step to the right and rear, and the rear rank oblique one step to the left, and each resume their places in line.

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PART II.

THE DRILL OR DISCIPLINE OF THE SOLDIER WITHOUT ARMS.

REMARKS.

THE drill without arms is the same for all companies on foot, and should first be taught to men in one line, and when practicable, to five or six at a time, they being placed at a short distance from each other, to prevent their interfering with each other in the facings.

THE FIRST POSITION OF THE SOLDIER.

The heels on the same line as near each other as the conformation of the man will admit; the toes turned out so as to occupy a little more than three fifths of a semicircle, which could be described by turning the feet on the heels to the right and left. The knees strait, but not stiff; the body perpendicular, and the weight resting more hardly on the balls of the feet than the heels; the arms hanging down naturally and fully extended, and close to the body, the palm of the hands turned a little to the front, the elbows not separated from the body; the little fingers touching the seam of the pantaloons; the head well up, without being constrained; the chin a little drawn in, the breast pro-

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jecting to the front; and the eyes fixed on the ground at the distance of fifteen paces to the front.

NOTE.—The first word of command, in all cases, after the soldier appears on the line is—

Attention.

When he will instantly assume the position above described.

The instructor will then teach the motions of the head by giving the words of command which follow.

Eyes right.

On hearing the last word, the soldier turns his head with an easy and equal motion to the right, without moving the body; so that a line dropped from the left side of the nose would pass down the centre of the body; his eyes being fixed in the line of the rank he stands in.

Eyes left.

The motion of eyes left, will be executed by inverse means.

Front.

On hearing this word of command the soldier resumes the first position.

Rest.

On hearing this word the soldier will step back with the right foot about six inches to the rear, resting the weight of

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the body principally on the right leg, and bending the left knee; he will join the hands before the body, keeping the eyes to the front. To make him resume his position the word is given—

Attention.

At this word the soldier resumes the prescribed position and steadiness.

Note.—Turning the head to the right and left will be found necessary in all wheelings and dressings. It is to be observed as a general rule, that the first position is the one to be resumed after an order is completed.

Right—Face. One motion.

On hearing the last word he turns on his left heel, and at the same instant brings back his right foot and places it parallel with the left, describing one quarter of a circle to the left.

Left—Face. One motion.

Raise the right foot and left toe, resting the weight of the body on the left heel, and describe a quarter circle to the left bringing forward the right foot, placing it on a line with the left.

Right about—Face. Two motions.

1. At the word *about*, the soldier makes a half face to the right, by stepping back the right foot in rear of the left

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heel, the centre of the foot touching the heel, and turning on the left heel so that the toe point directly to the front, and the right pointing along the line to the right; if under arms, lay hold on the cartridge-box with the right hand.

2. At the word *face*, he raises the toes, and turns on both heels half round to the rear; he then raises the right foot and carries it back even with the left.

REMARKS.

In the War Regulations, it is directed that the facings to the right and left about be done in two motions: but it is there ordered that the right foot be placed three inches in rear of the left heel, then turn on both heels, as here described. But I have found much difficulty in performing it in this way. The weight of the body being borne equally on both feet, and being obliged to swing back the right foot at the time of facing, it is found to be extremely difficult to balance the body on the left heel while the feet are at such a distance. And furthermore, it is not necessary that the right foot should be at any distance from the left, as it is to be carried to the rear at the time of facing; of course it cannot be in the way of the left.

Left about—Face. Two motions.

1. Observe the same rules as when facing to the right about, stepping forward the right foot instead of stepping to the rear; the feet in the first motion at right angles, the left toe pointing to the left, and the right to the front; the right heel in the hollow of the left foot.

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The soldier is next to be taught the various steps, viz.

1. The common step.
2. Back step.
3. Oblique step.
4. Side step.
5. Lock step.
6. Time step.
7. Balance step.

These several steps are all useful in the movements hereafter to be practised; and they are severally regulated by the different kinds of *time*, except the balance step. These *steps* are to be taught in the following manner

COMMON STEP, OR MARCH TO THE FRONT.

Forward—March.

At the word *march*, the soldier steps off with his left foot 28 inches, placing it flat on the ground, and be sure not to touch the ground with the foot that is raised, until it reaches the place where it is to be planted down. The right foot is then raised and moved in the same manner, at the rate of 75 in a minute, and continued alternately and regularly, until the officer commands—

Halt.

At this word, the step which the soldier may have begun is completed: the other foot brought up by its side, and the first position resumed.

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BACK STEP.

Backward—March.

At the word *march*, the soldier carries back the left foot directly to the rear, and plants it 14 inches from the other. The body (as in all in other steps) kept square to the front, and erect. On hearing the word *halt*, the soldier places the foot (which is then raised) at the proper distance, and brings the other back by the side of it.

All the steps in the drill are to be performed in common time.

OBLIQUE STEP.

While on the march the officer orders—

To the right oblique—March.

At the word *march* (which should be given as the left foot strikes the ground) the soldier will place his right foot so far to the right as to gain to the right, about three fourths of a full pace. The left foot is placed directly in front of the right, about three fourths of a full pace to the front.—The word then ought to be given—Right—Left; with so much of a pause between as to give the soldier time to get fixed in his position. When the ground to the right flank is gained, according to the design of the officer, he commands—

Forward—March.

At the word *march* (which should be given when the right foot is down) he resumes the march direct.

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To the left oblique—March.

This is performed on the same principles.

SIDE STEP.

This step may be begun with the right foot, which is not the case with any of the other steps. When the squad is in the line the word is given—

By the side step to the right—March.

When the right foot is raised and carried directly to the right, about 8 inches, or the distance between the files, preserving the line on which they are placed; the left foot is then brought up to it with as much of a pause as would equal the time of taking a full pace to the front in common time; the head turned to the right. At the word *halt* resume the first position.

REMARKS.

This step is very important and necessary. It is of use in opening or closing the files, or in moving an entire line a short distance to the right or left.

RULE.

When the line is to be moved to the right or left without opening the files, the first file on the leading flank must step no further than the distance between the files; otherwise the files will open, which is not the object. Each file will occupy at each step all the distance between the files, so

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that when ordered to *halt*, will occupy no more ground than formerly.

When files are to be opened by the side step, the leading file may step the distance of two feet or more; and each file in succession will be enabled to step the same distance until the line is properly extended, when each file will halt in succession without the word as they get their true distance.

When the divisions or sub-divisions are to be opened from each other, the number of steps may be named, and the private counts for himself, and halts when the steps are finished.

LOCK STEP.

This is particularly useful in displaying a column, and in all file marching. It is not used in the drill until a number of files are formed in a rank; when being faced to the right or left, the word is given—

Forward—March.

When each file will raise his left foot and plant the heel opposite the hollow of the right foot of the file directly before him; then his right foot opposite his file-leaders left, in the same manner; continuing thus whether the step be long or short, until he hears the word *halt*, by which means every soldier will retain his true relative situation, and when brought into line, will occupy no more ground than will be necessary for the formation of close files, if the march has been correctly performed by the *lock step*.

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This step is differently understood from what is here described. Gen. Scott, in the War Regulations, has described it thus: "That at each step the man in rear of another shall plant his foot on the spot left by the man in front of him."—Gen. Maltby describes it thus: "Every man locking, or placing his advanced foot on the ground before (upon) the spot from whence the preceding man had taken his."*

But the author is convinced that neither of these modes are practicable. It must be obvious to every one skilled in file-marching, that to step in the tracks of the file in front, he must wait until they be left by his file leader, which will cause the line to extend exactly twice its usual length, which is contrary to all military principles whatever.

TIME STEP.

This step is designed to preserve or mark the time, while on the march. It may be necessary to keep the same ground, and preserve time without gaining or losing ground; as when a front division may have to wait for one of the rear to advance, or when a front division meets with some impediment, the whole must wait for the front to advance; or when it is wished to change the direction of the march, by wheeling about on the centre. Then the officer will command—

Mark time—March.

The word *march* is given when one foot strikes the ground, the other is then flung out to the front so far as to

* This, says Maltby, was taken from *James' Dictionary.*

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straighten the leg, and without constraint, when it is brought back and placed by the other foot, within the time of making one step, whether in common or quick time. This is alternately continued until the officer gives a second order.

BALANCE STEP.

This step is not practised except in the drill. It is executed in the following manner. At the words *Balance step—March*, the left leg is extended and carried forward with a straight knee sufficiently to the front to make a step of 28 inches, the foot level, and suspended from the ground, with the whole weight of the body on the right foot, the attitude of the body the same as in the first position. At the word *one*, from the officer, the foot is swung to the rear as far as practicable, without any motion of the body. Then wait until the officer gives the word *two ;* when the foot is carried to the front and planted 28 inches from the other ; when that is raised and carried to the front and suspended in the same manner, the weight of the body on the left leg. This is continued alternately, swinging the foot to the front and rear, until the word is given *rest ;* when the foot that is raised is planted by the side of the other, and the soldier stands at ease.

REMARKS.

The principle object in this step is to habituate the soldier to march erect, without wavering or jostling, or unnecessary motions of the body or limbs, and that the step at all times should appear easy, and without great bodily

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exertion ; particularly to have habitualy at command the exact balance of the body in all the various steps, and the easy motion or swing of the leg. The soldier is extremely apt to bend the knee too much when marching, which arises in no small degree from the want of practice in this step. Too much care cannot be taken to prevent the soldier from bending the knee when marching. The weight of the body should never be allowed to come upon the foot until the knee is perfectly straight.

In all marchings, the body should move directly to the front as much as possible, without jostling to the right or left, more than to balance the body from one foot to the other.

The first position of the soldier, the various facings and steps, as already pointed out, having been taught, and become familiar, he is prepared to receive his arms, to take the same position, and to perform the same movements *with arms.*

TO FORM A COMPANY AND POST THE OFFICERS.

REMARKS.

It will first be the duty of the commanding officer to ascertain if there be a complement of non-commissioned officers present, if not he will launch others to fill the vacancies for the day. He then orders one of the sergeants to parade the company in one rank, with the tallest on the right and left, and divide them into sub-divisions and sections, and assign the officers their posts.

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This duty commonly belongs to the first sergeant, but the captain should make them take turns, that they may all understand the duty.

The sergeant will then order the music to beat the long roll on parade, when the men will form on the left of the music, with the tallest on the right, in succession to the left. The non-commissioned officers in front to assist when called on. The sergeant then gives the order,

Attention.

Number yourselves into first and second divisions—beginning on the right.

When the first file will say first, the second second, the third first, the fourth second, continuing first, second, through the whole to the left flank. The officer then commands,

Divisions—to the right and left—Face.

The first division will face to the right, and second division to the left; that is, those who number first, will face to the right, and number second, to the left. The order is then given,

One side step to the left—March.

At the word march, each file will step one step to the left and halt, which will open the division sufficiently for them to pass each other in line. It will then be ordered,

Company—to the right and left size—March.

The sergeant will have previously posted an officer on the left of the second division to lead them into line, and

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as soon as the word march is given, the first division will close up to the first file on the right, who does not move from his ground; the second division turn by files to the right-about, and form a line with the first division and halt without the word as soon as each one has closed up; but the officer must be careful that the files do not close so close that they cannot face without crowding each other out of place. The officer that leads the division will step to the front as soon as the line is formed. The officer then orders,

Halt—to the front—Face.

The tallest will then be on the flank, and the shortest in the centre.

If at any time it is desired to form two ranks with the tallest men in the rear, count off the whole in four divisions. The officer then orders,

First and fourth divisions—form rear rank—March.

At the word *rank*, the divisions named will face inwards; and at the word *march*, they move to the centre, in rear of the second and third divisions and halt without the word; they are then fronted by order. The tallest will then compose the rear; and the shortest the front rank.

But as artillery companies uniformly parade for exercise and movement in one rank, I shall in the succeeding part of the work consider them in that order.

When the company are paraded as above, the sergeant will proceed to divide them into four equal sub-divisions,

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and eight sections. But should there be odd files, the sub-divisions or sections on the right and left must be the largest until the odd files are taken up.

For instance, you have fifty files, and divide them into sub-divisions of twelve, you have two files left; you will of course leave thirteen on the first and fourth, then dividing the sub-divisions into sections you will leave seven in the first and eighth.

I have sometimes in dividing the company into sections, made them number themselves, then designate each file which is to be the left and right of each section and sub-division; but as I have experienced much difficulty from their not retaining their numbers, I have chose to count them and make a small separation between the sections, that there be no mistake when wheeling, as the officers are not to be posted till the company are wheeling into column.

When the company are properly divided into sub-divisions and sections, the officer commands,

By sections—on your left—backward wheel—March.

The officers are then posted according to Plate 1. Fig. 2. The officers then orders,

Sections—to the left—wheel into line—March.

When the company will incline a little to the left to make room for the officers who will now remain in line till the captain takes the command, unless the sergeant who paraded the company wishes to exercise them, in which case the others will take post in front.

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It has formerly been the practice for the sergeant to take the music and wait on the officers to parade; but it has of late grown out of fashion, and I think very justly; for I consider the time lost, and worse than lost; it had much better be spent in the duties of the day. Therefore the captain will give the sergeant no more than sufficient time to parade the company before he appears on parade; and it would be well if he would be present with the other officers through the whole formation, and correct all mistakes that may happen.

When the captain takes command, the first sergeant will take post on the right of the company, and the other non-commissioned officers in line. (See Plate I. Fig. 1.)

The captain will then wheel the company by sections on the left backwards; then order the most experienced privates in the section to take post on the right to do duty as officers through the day; then wheel the company into line, and order one of the sergeants to call the roll and read the law; when the other sergeants will step four paces in front and face to the company, and the three commissioned officers in a line with them on the right. After the roll is called and the law read, the next business is to inspect, after which the company proceed to exercise.

When the company are to exercise with swords or muskets, the sergeants, (if they understand the exercise as they ought,) should be posted six paces in front to regulate the motions.

When the company have concluded their march, and halt, the sergeants will keep post in line till the officer orders to *stand at ease*, when they will step four paces in

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rear and dress in a line; which will give room for the men to incline and rest.

It will be noticed that I have posted the non-commissioned officers at all times on the commanding flank of their sections and sub-divisions, which all authors will agree to be the left of the column when the right is in front, and the right when the left is in front.

Some general directions for officers and privates respecting wheeling.

The officer should give the words of command plain and distinct, and with energy; as much depends on the manner of giving them. He should always make considerable pause between the word *wheel* and *march*, that each one may have an opportunity to think which way he has to wheel.

I have often seen the best disciplined companies thrown into confusion, in consequence of blending the caution with the command.

It is an invariable rule, (when the ground and circumstances admit of it,) to break a line by wheeling backward on the left, to march with right in front, and on the right to march left in front; but there are various modes of breaking into column, and should all be understood, as they may sometimes be necessary.

The reason for wheeling in this way is, to retain the dress of that flank which is to govern on the march; whereas, if wheeled the reverse, and there be odd files in

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PLATE I.

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the sections, the line must be irregular, and as soon as they march they must oblique to the right and left till they get the flank in line.

It is at all times to be remembered as the only possible way to wheel correctly, for each man to look to the wheeling flank, excepting the man on that flank, who looks to the pivot flank.

Therefore as soon as the word is given *wheel*, each man will turn his head in that direction, and there wait for the word *march;* and unless this be strictly attended to, it will be impossible to wheel well; for it is readily seen that the man on the wheeling flank has further to go; therefore it will be necessary to look to that flank to see that you do not leave the man next to you on that flank.

These instructions it will be necessary for the officer often to repeat to his company, as they are important and hard to be remembered.

Directions respecting dressing.

When the company stand in a line, they must dress by the right; but as soon as they are wheeled into column with the right in front, they will dress to the left; and when the left is in front, dress to the right; that is, look and feel at all times towards the officer commanding the section or sub-division to which you belong, except in wheeling,) who is always to remain on the commanding flank.

This mode of dressing you will perceive is different from what has formerly been practised in the militia; and is

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my first edition of this work I have laboured at considerable length to prove the necessity, and propriety of this mode of dressing; but I need not say more at this time than that this is now established by a law of Congress, and sanctioned by this State.

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MANŒUVRES.

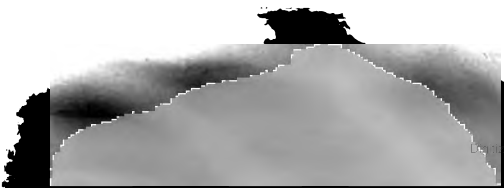
EXPLANATION.

To understand the plates for the several movements, the reader is to consider this figure ▬▬ as the place where a sub-division stands.

This figure ▬▬ as the place from where a sub-division is moved.

The small dots, or points, ... shew the path in which the sub-divisions move.

The small arrows by their points, shew the direction of the march.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MANŒUVRE No. I.

To change front of a column of sub-division when on the march.

Mark Time.

Column will countermarch and change front—By sections from the centre outwards wheel—March.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

Previous to the words being given to *mark time*, the officer should have some concerted signal for the music to beat time, that the words of command may be heard; the signal being given, the fifes will play and the drums beat time when the left foot strikes the ground. This answers many excellent purposes: it rests the music, and if any one has lost the step, gives him an opportunity to recover it. An officer should never attempt any movement without it, as it is difficult for the voice to be heard above the music. In this movement the music will again play as soon as they move to the front. As soon as the word is given to *mark time*, the men stop short, and mark time, without gaining ground, and see that they are dressed; and as soon as they hear the word *march*, the sub-divisions wheel outwards from the centre, by the two centre files forming a half circle to the right and left, and the sub-divisions will be facing to the rear; (see Plate II.) excepting the rear sub-division, which will not wheel, but move forward as soon as the word is given for the column to *wheel* and *march*.

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PLATE II.

Fig. 1.

When in open column of sections, left in front.

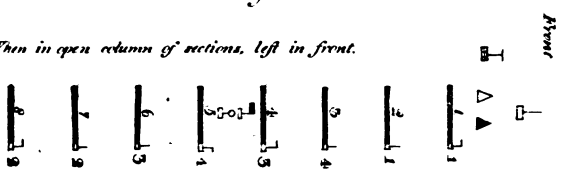


Fig. 2.

When in open column of subdivision, left in front.

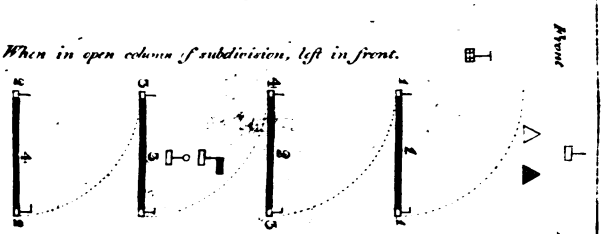
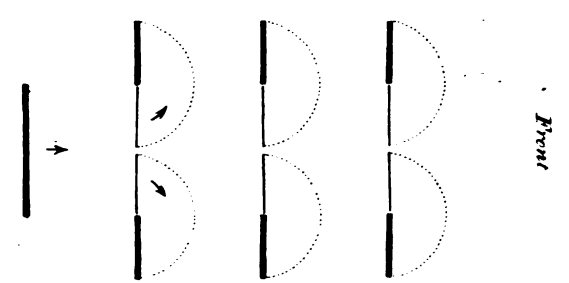


Fig. 3.

Manoeuvre No. 1.



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As the rear sub-division is many times the largest, it will be necessary for the officers on the right and left, to incline a little to the right and left, to give the rear room to march through in the intervals without crowding.

Each officer commanding a sub-division, will give the word inward wheel, as soon as the sub-division in rear get in a line with their sections. The officers of each sub-division will change flanks as soon as they have past the column thus opened, by the commanding officer passing in front of his command, and the other in rear; when the column will then dress by the right as before observed.—The music in this movement will not wheel nor face, but mark time until the sergeant or private, (who is posted in front regulate the movements, having faced to the company at the word *march*, and discovered that the sub-divisions have gained their distance,) faces again to the front and moves forward, when the music will follow.

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MANŒUVRE No. 2.

To change the direction of march by wheeling of sub-divisions on the centre file to the right about.

Mark Time:

By sub divisions—On your centre file—To the right about wheel—March.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

In this as well as the preceding movement, each one must be careful to mark time until the proper time to wheel or move to the front.

As soon as the word is given—*wheel*, the officers on the right and left, face to the right and left about, or outwards from the sub-division; and as soon as the word is given—*march*, the remainder of the sub-division wheel round on the centre file, by the right stepping back and left forward, until they again come in a line with the officers, who do not wheel, but keep their posts on the right and left.

The music wheel at the same time, and march in rear of the column.

By this mode of wheeling, the officer commanding each sub-division is kept on the commanding flank, which s agreeable to the system here laid down.

This may be countermarched as the first movement, by each sub-division wheeling outwards, and the music passing through in front.

Both of these movements may be practised in column of sections or sub-divisions, or larger or smaller bodies, as best suits the officers.

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MANŒUVRE No. 3.

To countermarch a line, and change front.

Company will countermarch by files on the centre, and change front.

Divisions inward face.
One side step to the right—March.
By files—Forward—March.
Halt—Front face.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

It must be previously noted where the centre of a company is, and the word is given, *Divisions inward face*, all face to the centre; then at the order, all step to the right, which will open the files sufficient for each division to pass, and turn into line and form on the original ground. The two centre files will turn to the left about, and form on the old line, facing each other; and the other files march and turn into line in succession.

Officers must be careful that the files do not close in such close order, but they may face without crowding.

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MANŒUVRE No. 4.

Change of front by countermarch of sections on the centre.

Second division—Right about face.
Sections inward wheel—March.
Column march.
Halt—Front face.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

Companies are divided into first and second divisions, sub-divisions and sections. That half on the right of the centre is the first division, and that on the left the second.

So that when the word is given—*to the right about face*, the division named faces to the rear: and when the word is given—march, both divisions wheel to their present left, and halt. The first division will then be in column in front of the line, with the left in front. At the word—march, both columns march at the same time, and as soon as the two centre sections have past each other on the line, they wheel to the left into line and dress: the remaining sections, as soon as they have passed the line already formed, wheel into line by order of the officer commanding the section.

The officer must be careful that the men mark time until the word is given—*halt*. (if the music be playing.) The line is then formed by order of the officer command-

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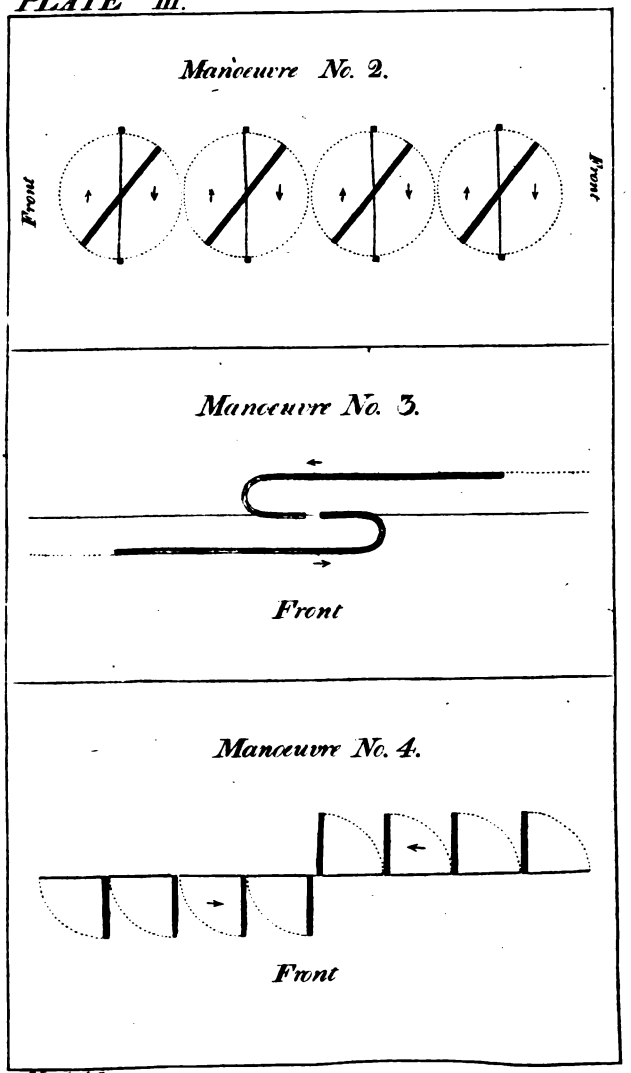
PLATE III.



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MANŒUVRE No. 4.

Change of front by countermarch of sections on the centre.

Second division—Right about face.
Sections inward wheel—March.
Column march.
Halt—Front face.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

Companies are divided into first and second divisions, sub-divisions and sections. That half on the right of the centre is the first division, and that on the left the second.

So that when the word is given—*to the right about face*, the division named faces to the rear; and when the word is given—*march*, both divisions wheel to their present left, and halt. The first division will then be in column in front of the line, with the left in front. At the word—*march*, both columns march at the same time, and as soon as the two centre sections have past each other on the line, they wheel to the left into line and dress: the remaining sections, as soon as they have passed the line already formed, wheel into line by order of the officer commanding the section.

The officer must be careful that the men mark time until the word is given—*halt*, (if the music be playing.) The line is then fronted by order of the officer commanding.

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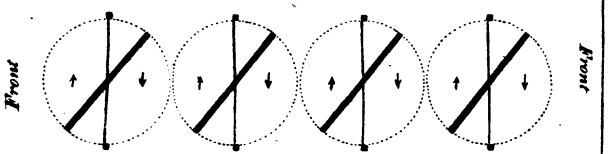
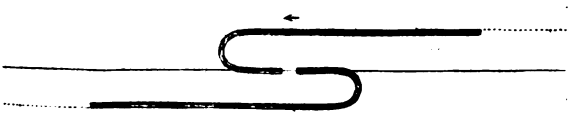
PLATE III.

Manœuvre No. 2.

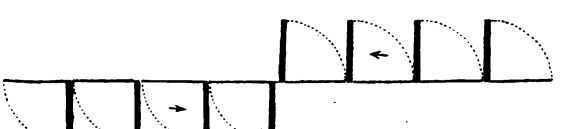


Manœuvre No. 3.



Front

Manœuvre No. 4.



Front

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MANŒUVRE No. 5.

To march in direct echelon of sections, to form a line to the front.

Company will advance in direct echelon of sections.

Mark time—March.
By sections from the right in succession—At half wheeling distance—March.
Echelon—form a line.
Halt.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

This is the echelon direct, to form in front, parallel, on a point distant, which the officer will have previously ascertained. It will be first necessary to mark time, that each one may get the step before moving to the front.

When the word is given for the first section to *march*, they will step off the full length of a step, and march direct to the front.

The officer commanding each remaining section, gives the word—*forward*, as soon as they see that the section in front have gained the distance required.

As soon as the leading section have reached the point of formation, the officer commanding the company gives the order—*echelon form a line*; when the first section will mark time and the remainder come up in succession, and dress by them.

It is to be kept in mind, that when those formations are on the right, the officers commanding the sections are to

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be on the right; and that is then to be the governing flank. When formed to the left by this kind of movement, the left flank governs. It will be necessary that a position square to the front should be maintained, and no inclination to the right or left, unless it be required in order to keep the proportion of the left flank of the preceding section, in line with the right, so that he will neither take up too much nor too little ground, nor in any way derange the other sections.

NOTE. The direct echelon may be commenced from either section or sub-division in the company; taking care at all times, to feel and dress towards the section in front.

MANŒUVRE No. 6.

Echelon change of position to a point distant, and not within the company.

Company will march in echelon to form a line to the right.

By sections—To the right half wheel—March.
Echelon forward—March.
Mark time.
To the left—Wheel into line—March.
Halt.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

This march in echelon is difficult, and requires particular attention. The front of each division must be retain-

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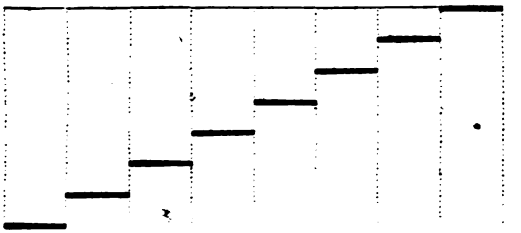
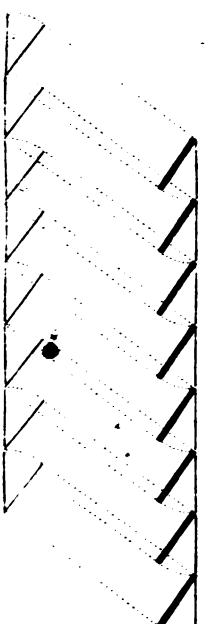
PLATE IV.

Manœuvre No. 5.



Front

Manœuvre No. 6.



Front

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ed, and the same relative situation preserved. When the left flank of each section have arrived on the new line, the commanding officer orders—*mark time.* And each commandant of sections will immediately see that they have not changed position.

At the word—*wheel into line,* the left hand man of each section, will half face to the left, and the remainder of the section wheel up and dress by the right.

The march in echelon to the left flank, is executed in the same manner. It may be also done to the rear, and to either flank, by facing about, and by wheeling up in echelon to the flank required.

NOTE. It may be remarked, that any wheel short of a full wheel from line to column, would produce an echelon.

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MANŒUVRE No. 7.

The right of the company brought forward by echelon, and formed on the left, so as to make a half wheel.

Company will wheel into echelon, to form line on the left section.

By sections—To the left quarter wheel—March.
Form line on the left section—March—Halt.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS

In this movement it has been practised to half wheel to the left, so that each section may stand parallel with the new line. But I have found it very difficult to perform it in this way; as the sections must continually oblique to the right to prevent the eighth section coming on to the ground of the sixth.

By making a quarter wheel, each section forms a right angle with the line of march, which enables each section to march direct to the front, until the left hand file comes on the new alinement. When the section officer gives the word—*wheel into line*; and see that each man mark time, till the officer commanding give the word—*halt*.

There are various other movements practised by echelon; such as wheeling on the centre, bringing forward the left, and forming on the right; throwing back the right and forming on the left; and throwing back the left and forming on the right, and various others equally useful; but these examples are deemed sufficient to enable the commandant of a company, to effect any change that may be required of him by the echelon movement.

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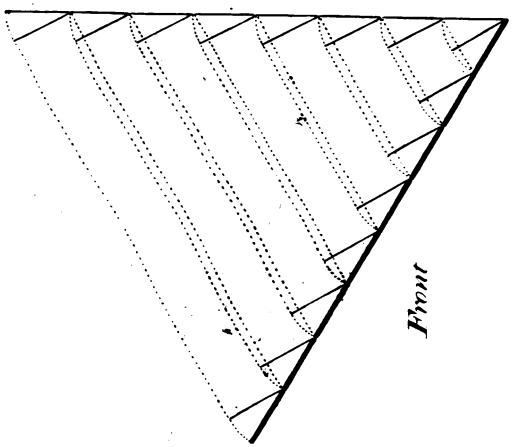
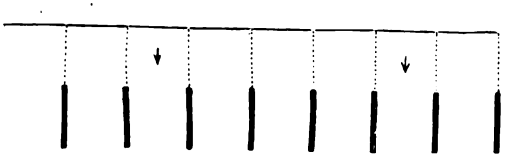
PLATE V.

Manoeuvre No. 7.



Manoeuvre No. 8.



Front of Line.

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MANŒUVRE No. 8.

The company are filed into open column to the front with right in front.

Company will file from the left of sections, into open column to the front.

To the left face.
File to the front—March.
Halt.
Front face.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

When the word is given—*left face*, all face to the left but the man on the left, who will remain facing to the front, ready to lead the section when the word is given—*march*. Each leading file must look to the right, and see that they are in a line with each other; the remaining files will turn to the right when they arrive on the ground where the leading file stood. The whole move together at the word—*march*, and continue to advance in close order, till the commanding officer gives the word—*halt*.

When halted, the officers will see that the files are closed to the pivot, ready to wheel into line, or march in open column, as may be required. If the march has been correct, they will have retained the exact wheeling distance, and the lock step will have prevented opening the files. The column will now stand right in front, having faced to the right at the word—*front*.

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MANŒUVRE No. 9.

Successive formation of line, from open column while on the march, to the right flank.

Column will form a line on the front section.

Front section—to the right wheel.
Halt.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

When the intention is announced by the commanding officer of forming to the right flank by wheeling sections in succession on a line previously designated, the right of each section becomes the governing flank, to which the officers and men are to conform.

When the word is given for the first seetion to *wheel*—they will wheel to the right, and step one pace in front to give the remaining sections room to pass in rear and wheel up as soon as they are uncovered, and mark time till they have the word—*halt.*

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PLATE VI.

Manœuvre No. 9.

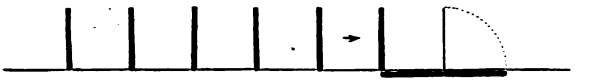

Fig. 1.

Manœuvre No. 10.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

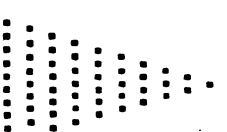

Fig. 3.

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MANŒUVRE No. 10.

To form the wedge from open column of sections.

Company form the wedge—March.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

Plate of movements, No. 10. Fig. 1. represents a company in open column of sections, right in front, containing fifty five distinct files. Fig. 2. represents the files broken off in each section, which are separated by small lines; and the files or parts of sections which form together, are connected by other small lines running across the lines which separates the sections. Fig. 3. represents the wedge formed in close order.

Forming the wedge, consists simply in decreasing the front, and increasing the rear, so as to increase each line one file from front to rear; should there be odd files, there may be an equal number in two or three of the last ranks.

Where a company consists of, fifty-five files, as in this plate, the third file from the right in the first section forms the point; the two right hand files the second line; the three files on the left of the file that forms the front, forms the third line; the first file on the left of the first section, and the three files on the right of the second section form the fourth line; the four remaining files in the second section, and the first file on the right of the third section, form

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the fifth line; the remainder of the section form the sixth line; the fourth section form the seventh line; the fifth section and the first file on the right of the sixth section, form the eighth line; the six remaining files of the sixth section, and the three right hand files of the seventh section, form the ninth line: and the four remaining files and the rear section, form the tenth and rear line.

This may be formed from any number of files on the principle before mentioned, and may be very useful to break through a line of infantry, or resist an attack; but must always be formed in close order, and each file cover the intervals of the file in front.

The sections may be formed by breaking off of files, and forming as before, and mark time till each section have gained their proper distance in the column.

Observations respecting the change of front, and forming sub-divisions from sections.

It has been already remarked that when the company change the direction of march by wheeling to the right about on the centre, the officers do not wheel, but face to the right and left about, which reverses their order; and the commandant of the section or sub-division, still retains the commanding flank. This position of officers answers in the room of markers, which most officers post on the right and left flank of sub-divisions, to retain the exact position of the column, which is very necessary.

When the company are in column of sections, right in

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front, and it be ordered to form sub-divisions, the first section will oblique to the right sufficient to give room for the second section to oblique half their length to the left, and form on their left in a line with the first section. The other sections will do the same, taking care that the front section of each sub-division oblique to the right, and rear to the left. The first sergeant and lieutenant must leave their sections, and oblique to the left; the other sergeants keep their places; the corporals fall in rear and take post on the right of the sub-divisions.

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PART III.

THE MANAGEMENT OF FIELD PIECES, AND THE DUTY OF ARTILLERISTS.

Every artillerist in learning his exercise, must give the greatest attention to the words of command, the beats of the drum, and the different positions in which the body should be placed.

In the first place it is necessary that the young artillerist should be acquainted with the names of the apparatus which is necessary to equip a piece of artillery in the field, *viz.* 1st, a lint stock; 2d, a portfire stock; 3d, a powder horn and hammer, pincers, priming wires and gimblets; these are fixed in the gunner's belt; 4th, a tube box and thumb case; this is made of leather, which the bombardier puts on his left thumb, to prevent the heat of the piece in quick firing, from burning him; 5th, a haversack; 6th, a sponge and rammer; 7th, a ladle; 8th, a worm; sometimes the ladle and worm are fixed on one staff; 9th, a set of drag ropes; 10th, a trail spike to guide the piece with, or tiller, which is a more suitable term for it, as the gunner steers the piece with it. Also limbers, gears, horses, &c.

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OF RECEIVING AND MANNING THE PIECES AT THE PARK.

The position of the men, to receive the piece unlimbered.

The pieces being placed on a line, at such distance from each other, that the wings of each division will not interfere when the pieces are manned, march the men in front of the pieces in open column of sub-divisions right in front, so as to have the pieces on their right. When the rear sub-divisions of each grand division, have arrived within wheeling distance of the left flank of their respective pieces, they will mark time by order of the officer commanding the sub-divisions. And when the front sub-divisions have gained the ground opposite the right flank of the pieces, they all mark time by order of the officer commanding the company.

Mark time—Right face—March.

Great care must be taken to keep the files closed; and when the rear files have gained the line of the axletrees, the word is given.

Halt—Left face.

The left hand man of each sub-division should dress, so as to form a line corresponding with the axletress, by which the whole should be governed. If they are too open, they should close to the left by the side step.

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To the left—Wheel into line—March.

They wheel to the left, and dress on a line with the axletrees.

OF MANNING THE PIECES.

COMMAND.

Man—Pieces.

In manning the pieces, great care should be taken, that each man understand and perform his duty with regularity and alertness in the following order; the sergeants will step back a little in the rear, and take care that every thing is in order for action or exercise, agreeable to the direction of the officer commanding the piece. One gunner at each piece handles the trail spike or tiller; one the linstock, and the other handles the sponge and rammar. The bombardiers are placed one at the vent, one to serve the piece with cartridges, and the other, (with two or three other men to each piece, taken from about the centre of each sub-division, whose duty should be previously assigned them,) to take off the side boxes, and place them in the rear of the pieces opening from the piece. The man in each sub-division next the piece, should be expert in hooking and unhooking the drag ropes. All the matrosses who are not otherwise employed, will attend at the drag ropes; the corporals on

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the wings. The whole will dress in a line with the axle-trees.

One matross at each piece, should be appointed to carry the haversack with cartridges. He should be a trusty man, as his duty is important. His place is on the left of the piece. Some officers post him in front of the drag ropes, others in the rear. If I were to exercise my own judgment in the case, I should place him in the rear of the drag ropes, in such a position as to hand the cartridges with his right hand to the bombardier, who will receive it with his left hand. When he has handed the cartridge, he may incline a little to the left; and must be very cautious when the piece is fired, that the fire be not communicated to the cartridges in his haversack. I would not be so nice about his attending to particular motions, as to doing his duty with fidelity and alertness. He should face to the front, holding his haversack under his left arm, the better to secure it from fire. The only material objection to posting this man in the rear of the drag ropes is, that he will be in the way of the men when shifting the drag ropes: but if he steps close to the wheel when the drag ropes are shifting, he will not be much in the way; for the man who hooks may pass by him with ease; but if he be in front, he will be in the way of advancing, and it will be attended with inconveniences, as it is sometimes necessary to load the pieces while advancing. Besides, if he is in the rear of the drag rope, he will, if necessary, more readily supply his haversack with cartridges from the side boxes.

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OF MARCHING THE PIECES FROM THE PARK, WITH LIMBERS AND HORSES.

CAUTION.

Take care to limber pieces.

At this caution the sergeant will attend, that the drivers fetch the limbers.

Unhook drag ropes—Limber pieces.

The men at the drag ropes unhook and fix them to the breast transom-hooks of the carriage, and do them up; the side boxes are brought and put on the carriage. The pieces are to be limbered in the direction in which they are to march.

Company—Two paces—Forward—March.

That will give room to turn the pieces and limber them.

By sub-divisions—To the right wheel March.

The non-commissioned officers and matrosses must be very attentive in knowing their places, and their right and left hand men, as activity is necessary in performing this duty.

When the pieces are limbered and ready to fall in, the word is given,

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Forward—March.

The officers will pay particular attention to their respective sub-divisions, and see that suitable opening be made between the sub-divisions to receive the pieces. The first sub-division advances, and the first piece will follow, inclining obliquely to the left, until it gains its proper ground in rear of the centre of the first subdivision. The second sub-division follow on in rear of the piece, then the tumbrel.

The third and fourth sub-division will form the second division, in the same manner as the first. The first and third sub-division should march at least four paces in front of the horses heads; the like distance from the pieces should be observed by the sub-division which follow the pieces; or a greater distance must be observed, if necessary to give the horses more room; for it is difficult to make horses, (especially such as are unaccustomed to this kind of service,) march uniform with the men.

OF MARCHING BY FILES, ON THE FLANKS OF THE PIECES.

Previously to unlimbering, it is necessary that the sub-division march by files, on the flanks of their respective pieces. It is there requisite, that the men be often exercised in this wa of marching, that they may be expert, and perform it with accuracy and alertness; but the difficulty is, so to perform it, as to prevent shifting the sub-division from right to left, or being in a reversed position.

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I would propose the following method, which, I humbly conceive, will not be attended with either of the difficulties before mentioned.

CAUTION.

Company will march by files from the right and left of sub-divisions.

At this caution, the officers commanding subdivisions will see that their men are dressed; that the sub-divisions are at suitable distance from the pieces; that they give good attention to the commanding officer, and are ready to attend to the following word of command.

Sub-divisions—Advance by files—March.

At this word of command, the first and third, or front sub-division of each division, will face to the left, all but the sergeant or left hand man, who will proceed directly in front; the others, as they arrive on his ground, turn to the right, and follow him in succession. When they have uncovered the ground on which the piece is to march, they will march very slowly, by shortening the step, until they cover the pieces in flank. The second and fourth, or rear sub-divisions will face to the right, except the corporal, who will march directly forward on the right flank of the piece; the other men follow, as before directed, only they will

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lengthen their step, and come up briskly, until they cover the pieces and the other sub-divisions. The file leaders should not be further advanced than the trail transoms. The files should be closed.

OF UNLIMBERING AND MANNING THE PIECES.

Being arrived on the ground on which you are to exercise—Command,

Halt—Inwards—Face.

When each sub-division will face to their pieces.

Unlimber—Pieces.

The men appointed to that duty will unlimber the pieces, and take their places as before. While this is doing, the word is given,

Wings—Outward wheel—and form a line—March.

Each file that are in a line with the axletree, keep their places, and merely face to the right and left at the word—*march*. The files in rear of the axletree, wheel backwards; those in front wheel forward.

Man—Pieces.

The corporals take the drag-ropes from the breast transom hooks, and hook one end to the washer hooks,

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and by the other extend them in a line with the axletree, by which the men dress.

If the exercise is not to begin immediately, they may be laid on the ground in front of the line, and the men permitted to rest. The foregoing method of marching by files on the flanks of the pieces and manning them, is undoubtedly the most correct; but is differently performed by some when on the march in column, with the sub-divisions in front and rear of the pieces. Col. Stevens directs that it be done in the following manner:

The company being on the march in column, with the right in front, and pieces limbered; and having arrived on the ground on which they are to exercise; the officer commands,

Platoons—From the centre—to the right and left turn—Counter-March.

(See Plate VII. Fig. 1.)

The men in each platoon face; those of the right wing of the platoon face to the right, excepting the right hand man, he marches directly forward; the others in succession as they arrive on his ground turn to the left, and march forward to the right flank of the piece; and those on the left flank of the platoon face to the left, excepting the left hand man, who marches directly forward on the left flank of the piece; the others, as they arrive on his ground, turn to the right, and march forward.

By this movement it is seen that the second and fourth sections, or the left sections of the first and second sub-di-

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Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

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visions form the first platoon, on the left flank of the first piece; the first and third sections, or the right sections of the first and second sub-divisions form the second platoon, on the right flank of the first piece; and the other sub-divisions form in the same manner, by the left sections forming on the left flank, and the right section forming on the right flank of the piece. The rear files advanced in a line with the muzzle of the piece.

Platoons—To the right and left turn to the centre—Unlimber pieces.

The platoons on the right flank of the piece turn to the left, and those on the left of the piece turn to the right, and march to the piece which they unlimber, and man it out either for exercise or action. (See Plate VII. Fig 2.)

There may be objections to this mode of Col. Stevens' unlimbering and manning pieces; as it totally disconcerts the order of the sections and sub-divisions, which I think of great importance to be observed.

I would not be so nice as to point out every particular situation of each file in the company, in this movement; the duty of artillery being more independent of each other; it is not necessary that they should act as one body, like that of infantry.

But I think it of the utmost importance, there should be a uniform system for manning pieces. The artillery are frequently called to act together, and should they be governed by different systems, it might disconcert the movements of a whole regiment. The most of the officers now in command, undoubtedly have a mode of manning pieces,

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which they are attached to from habit; and many have an equal claim to preference; but to reduce them all to one system, some must relinquish theirs, however they may be attached to it from custom.

Various modes of manning pieces are to be taught, as the situation of the troops are varied; such as manning them at the park, and from marching by files on the flanks of the pieces, and from the march in column; and also from the regimental line, the pieces being limbered. In all these cases a different movement of the men is necessary: but in each, there should be a uniform system observed by all. The two first of those positions I have considered, and described the manner in which the pieces are to be manned. I have likewise pointed out the mode in which Col. Stevens directs that the pieces should be manned from marching in column, and which has been formerly practised by some officers. My object, however, in describing this method was more to show the absurdity of the mode, than to lay it down as a system to be adopted.

The company being on the march, right in front, and pieces limbered, the officer orders,

Halt—Unlimber pieces—Man pieces.

When the word is given to unlimber pieces, each man attends to the duty assigned him; and at the word—*man pieces*, the corporals from each sub-division, step to the pieces and take the drag ropes from the breast transom-hooks, and hook to the washer-hooks, and extend them in a line with the axletrees, and lay them on the ground to

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dress by. All the men that are not taken up in the management of the piece, will form into line in the following manner:

The first sub-division being in front of the piece, will face to the left and march out half the length of the sub-division; then turn by files to the left and march till they arrive at the drag-ropes; then turn again to the left, and march till they arrive at the piece, then halt and face to the right without the word, and dress by the drag-ropes or or the axletrees. The sub-division in rear of the piece faces to the right, and marches out half-wheeling distance as the other; then turn by files to the left, and pass to the rear of the drag-ropes; then turn again to the left and follow the drag ropes to the piece; then halt and front to the muzzle of the piece as the first sub-division. The third and fourth sub-divisions belonging to the second piece, will do the same. The horses and limbers are turned out to the left flank of the pieces, and clear of the wings.

The pieces are then in column ready to march, with the left in front, or to form battery to any given point. (See Plate VIII. Fig. 1.)

TO MAN PIECES FROM COLUMN, AND CONTINUE THE MARCH TO THE FRONT.

The company being on the march in column with the right in front receive the word—

Halt—Unlimber pieces—Man pieces.

At the word to *unlimber pieces*, those detached for that

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purpose will immediately leave the sub-divisions to which they belong, and unlimber the pieces and wheel them about, and prepare them for action or exercise; the limbers will turn out to the left flank of the pieces. While this is performing the sub-division in front of the pieces will face to the right about and march obliquely to the left until in line with the axletree on the right flank of the pieces; then halt and face again to the front. The sub-divisions in rear of the pieces will likewise oblique to the left without facing, and march obliquely to the left and dress by the axletree on the left flank of the pieces. The word is then given,—*man pieces*, when each one will attend to the particular duty assigned him. (See Plate VIII. Fig. 2.)

To unlimber pieces and man them from line is simply for the gunners and bombardiers to take their several stations, and the remainder to close to their pieces.

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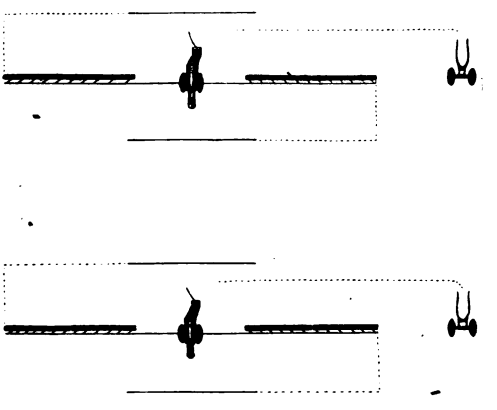
PLATE VIII.

Fig. 1.



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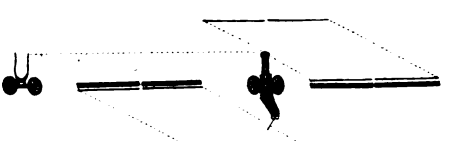
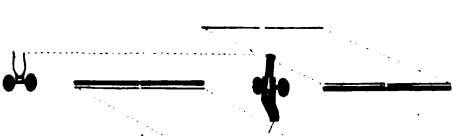


Fig. 2.



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Words of command for the manual exercise of field pieces.

The pieces are considered to be unlimbered and formed in battery.

Attention.
Secure side boxes.
Man pieces.
To the right dress.
Advance spunge.
Tend vent.
Spunge pieces.
Handle cartridge.
Charge pieces.
Ram down cartridge.
Prime—Take aim.
Fire.
Change drag-ropes.
Unhook drag-ropes.
Mount side boxes.
Limber pieces—Shoulder rammer.
Carry lint stock.

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THE DUTY OF THE MEN WHO MANAGE THE PIECES.

The duty of the gunner who directs the piece.

A gunner ought to be a man of good judgment acquainted with heights and distance, so that in the different situations of the ground on which he may be posted, he may be able to form a judgment what elevation or depression will be requisite to hit the object aimed at. He ought also to be well acquainted with the strength and quality of powder, so as to know what quantity is sufficient for a charge. When the company have orders to load and fire, you are to step your right foot in the trail of the carriage. In this position you are able to take your line of direction to the object, by placing your two thumb nails together on the centre line or horizontal surface, which is produced by letting fall a perpendicular line both at breech and muzzle; at that line mark on the breech and muzzle, and look through between your thumb nails and range the centre line with the object, which gives the centre line of direction. Then take your observation on the side lines. These side lines are a right line besecting the perpendicular in the centre of the cylinder's diameter at right angles, which enables you to know whether your piece wants elevation or depression, according to the distance and situation of the object aimed at.

Then retire to your post on the left of the tiller. Observe when the word is given to *fire*, step obliquely to the left so as to be clear of the carriage when it recoils; and stand straight, with your body square to the front.

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The gunner's duty who fires the piece.

He should be very cautious not to fire until he hears the word distinctly given. You stand on the left side of the piece, your left foot about right angles with the vent, (or touch hole) of the piece, and so as to be clear of the wheel when the piece recoils; when you hear the word—*fire*, you make a half face to the right, step with your right foot a short step to the right. When fired, step back at position first.

The duty of the man who tends the vent.

You ought to be very careful in tending the vent, as it is a very essential part of the exercise in action.

When the piece is fired, you step up to the piece and put your thumb on the vent, (or touch hole,) placed so as to prevent any air coming out; your thumb is to be kept in this position till the piece is spunged, and the charge rammed home.

The gunner's duty who spunges and rams down the charge.

You are posted on the right side of the piece, between the wheel and the muzzle of the gun, with your body square to the front, and so far back as to be clear of the muzzle of the piece, when fired. Your left foot a moderate pace in front, the toes turned outwards. Place your spunge opposite your right breast, and right hand extended downward. Seize the staff just above the rammer head, with the back of the hand to the front, and fingers extended

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downwards; and with your left hand seize the staff opposite your left breast, holding the spunge perpendicular. The next motion you step forward with your right foot, and turn to the left about.

At the same time you face, bring down the spunge on the right side of the piece, slip the left hand to the head of the spunge, enter it into the cylinder of the piece, till it touches the head of the cylinder, turn it once or twice round; draw it out, and turn it over and enter the other end into the cylinder, and ram down the cartridge, keeping your body clear of the muzzle; then spring the rammar out of the piece, and come to the first position.

Duty of the matross who carries the haversack.

He ought to be a man of considerable strength, as the fatigue of carrying the ammunition in the field is considerable. Your post is on the left side of the piece, in rear of the drag rope, as before observed, with your haversack slung on your left side, facing to the front. You must be very attentive to the words of command, and be ready to hand the cartridge to the gunner as soon as wanted.

Duty of the matrosses who man the drag-ropes.

The men are posted in rear of the drag-ropes, facing to the front, and when firing, each wing dress towards the piece. When you have the word to *advance*, the wings wheel inward; but not so far as to have the ropes rub the wheels; and when a *halt* is ordered, fall back and dress as before.

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In wheeling to the right, those men on the right drag-rope fall back; while those on the left wheel forward and dress by each other, so as to form at right angles with the original line.

The wheel to the left is on the same principle as to the right; the men on the left fall back, and the men on the right wheel forward, and dress as before.

The duty of the men who carry the side boxes.

They take post three paces in rear of the gunner at the tiller, and face to the front, and set down these boxes with the front of them to the rear, so as not to be exposed when opening the lids. The man in the centre takes a handle of each box, and carries them at the same distance from the piece, either in advancing or retreating.

OF FIRING IN GENERAL.

The commanding officer gives the signal for the drum to beat the preparation.

Charge—pieces.

The gunners and bombardiers will proceed to charge the pieces briskly, yet with great caution: in doing which, the following things must be attended to, viz. 1st, that the first and second lieutenants superintend the loading of each.

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piece, and see that every motion is done correctly, and guard against every possible accident that might occur. A piece should never be suffered to remain in action without a commissioned officer to regulate it.

2d, That the piece be well spunged. 3d, That the vent be carefully tended.

OF FIRING WHILE ADVANCING.

It may sometimes be necessary for the artillery to fire advancing. When advancing in a line with two or more pieces, though the men at the drag ropes cannot keep dressed in a line, (being forward of the pieces,) yet the officers commanding pieces, should see that they advance uniformily, so that the pieces move in the line of march. And in all marches, with pieces unlimbered, it should be observed, that the drag ropes do not interfere with the wheels. The gunner at the trail spike, must keep his piece in proper direction, according to the direction of the officer commanding the pieces: which being observed, the gunners and bombardiers may proceed to load the pieces advancing. When the pieces are ready to be fired, command—

Halt.

Let the gunner direct the piece instantly—

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Fire.

Advance.

Then proceed to charge as before.

OF FIRING WHILE RETREATING.

This requires great caution and steadiness.

Change—Drag ropes.

The men who manage the drag-ropes, will slacken them, so that they may be unhooked with ease. The men on the right drag-rope face to the left about, at the same time, spring the rope over their heads with the right hand; hook the ropes to the trail transom-hooks. The men who carries the haversack will change sides of the drag ropes, and march in rear. As soon as the piece is loaded, command—

Halt.
Fire.
March.
Charge—Pieces.

The pieces are charged on the retreat, as well as on the advance. When the retreat is completed, before the piece is fired the last time, the men will change drag-ropes, and dress in a line; always taking care that the men face tow-

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ads the piece when they change, and throw the rope over their heads with the hand opposite the piece.

OF FORMING THE LINE FOR ACTION, OR EXERCISE, TO ANY GIVEN POINT.

The company is supposed to be in column, with the right in front, the pieces unlimbered, and the enemy present themselves on the left flank.

Halt.

Company will form battery, facing the left.

Pieces—To the left wheel—and form battery—March.

This is done by the pieces turning on the left wheel as a pivot, and forming a line; the right wing of each piece wheel forwards, and the left backwards. The man at the trail must manage the piece so as to have it turn on that wheel next the flank to which the piece is ordered to wheel.

If the enemy present themselves on the right flank of the column; the officer commanding gives the caution—

Company will form battery, facing the right.

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Form Battery—March.

At this word, the first piece or half battery, wheel to the right, and dress in a line.—The second piece will march in rear of the first; the right wing of the second piece will oblique as far to the left as possible, without the drag-ropes interfering with the wheel, and oblique with the piece, if it be necessary, to give room to pass in rear of the first piece; and when they have gained their wheeling distance from the first piece, they wheel to the right and form a line.

When the enemy present themselves in front of the column, the officer gives the caution—

Company will form battery on the first piece in front.

Second piece—To the left wheel—and form battery—March.

The right wing of the second piece will half wheel to to the left, and march obliquely on to line on the left of the first piece, and dress to the right. But if it be discovered that the enemy are disposed to attack the column in rear, the caution is given—

Company will form battery on the rear piece, facing the rear.

Pieces—To the left about wheel—and form battery—March.

The second piece, which is in the rear, will wheel to the left about on the left wheel, and halt. The first piece

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will wheel to the left and march, till they have gained sufficient ground to the left; then wheel again to the left, and form a line.

Here it may be remarked, that when the caution is given, *by pieces*, it implies that each piece, or half battery, is to act independent of the other, in the execution of the order which follows the caution—as for instance: *By pieces—to the right wheel—March*—each piece wheels independent of the other, and forms a battery, or column; but act as one as soon as the order is completed.

And when the caution is given—*by company*, it is understood that the company are to act as one body, as, when the caution is given—*by company—to the right wheel*, it implies that the company are to wheel as one body as much as possible; and when the order is given—*march*, the company wheel on that piece next the flank to which they wheel.

Here I would also remark, as it is a matter of great importance in all military movements, that a caution precede the word of command; and they are of two kinds; the first directs *what* is to be done; and the second *how* it is to be done; and the command *when* it is to be done.

The second part of the caution, should explain as much as possible, the movement; and then the order to perform the movement is simply—*march.*

As for instance, you have command of a battery of ten pieces; they being in column, you wish to form battery on the first piece, (that being in front,) and face the front; you give the caution,

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Column will form battery.

By this it is known what is to be done ; a battery is to be formed ; but how and when, no one as yet knows.

On the first piece—facing the front.

This sufficiently describes the manner of performing it, and the command—*march*, gives the time when.

To march the pieces in echelon.

CAUTION.

Pieces will advance in direct echelon.

By pieces—From the right in succession—At wheeling distance—March.

As soon as the word is given—*march*, the first piece will advance directly to the front, and when they have gained the wheeling distance, the second piece will advance ; and when it is seen that the first piece has gained sufficient ground to the front, they halt, and the second piece comes up and dresses by the first.

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The following table shews the different quantities of powder necessary to be used in different calibers, and with different shot.

Calibers.	12	9	6	3
Charges required to throw canister shot.	4 lb. 4 oz.	2 lb. 12 oz.	1 lb. 12 oz.	1 lb. 0 oz.
Charges required to throw round shot.	4 lb. 0 oz.	2 lb. 8 oz.	1 lb. 1 oz.	0 lb. 12 oz.

A twelve pounder loaded according to the above table with round shot, will throw a ball 636 yards point blank; and an eight pounder the same distance; and a four pounder 536 yards.

FORM OF PARADE FOR A BATTALION OR REGIMENT WITH THE REVIEW AND INSPECTION.

REMARKS.

The artillery regiments in this state are organised at present to consist of twelve companies and three battalions; but as this is a very inconvenient number in the evolutions, and as much uneasiness is manifested in consequence of the great extent of territory for each regiment, I would suggest the propriety of arranging them into regiments or battalions of eight companies each, and of attaching to each regiment two companies of rifle-men, taken from those regiments of infantry that have four or five annexed to them. This I conceive would greatly lessen the

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difficulty we experience in the evolutions of the line; as well as conform to the law of congress, which directs that each regiment or battalion (as it is stiled in the field) shall consist of ten companies.

ARRANGEMENT OF COMPANIES IN LINE.

Whether the regiment consist of ten or twelve companies, the companies which compose a battalion will be arranged in their own order without reference to the regiment, according to prescribed rules of formation.

The law of Congress makes it imperious on all the militia to observe the same rules and regulations in regard to the position of companies in line, as is observed by the regular army of the United States; which directs that the rank of companies in line be determined by the dates of the commissions of the officers commanding them; which, in a battalion consisting of four companies, is as follows—The company commanded by the oldest captain, on the right, the second on the right of the second grand division, or the third company from the right, the third on the left of the first grand division, the fourth on the left of the second grand division, or the left of the battalion. This gives the command of the first grand-division to the first captain, and the second to the second captain. This is the arrangement of companies in each battalion, whether they are to do duty by battalion or regiment, and all the officers are to remain with their respective companies unless the colonel detach one to command a company that may be deficient.

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When the battalion consists of eight companies of the line, they will be divided into two wings denominated right and left wings, and into four divisions, numbered from right to left, and the companies will be arranged in line with the officers from right to left in the following order—First, Fifth, Third, Seventh, Second, Sixth, Fourth, Eighth. And if there be light companies attached to the battalion they will be posted on the right and left according to seniority, the oldest on the right and the youngest on the left in one rank.

When the line consists of two battalions the first will be posted on the right and the second on the left; and when three battalions perform together, the oldest will be on the right, and the next on the left and the third in the centre. And when the line consists of more than three battalions they will be arranged in the same order in which the companies are posted in line.

THE DUTY OF THE ADJUTANT IN PARADING THE REGIMENT.

The first duty of the adjutant will be to receive the morning reports of each company, containing the number of men on parade fit for duty, which report the adjutant will hand over to the colonel, and inquire if a parade guard are to be detached, as likewise bearers of colours and markers, and if so, he will make out an order to each captain of the number to be furnished by each company, and he will then proceed to mark out the parade ground and plant the camp colours.

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At this time the inspection will be performing as hereafter described which will be performed before the regiment is paraded*; which time will be occupied by the adjutant in giving instructions to the captains in regard to forming the line, and the manner of marching on; and also inform them what companies are on their right and left, that there be no mistake in taking their posts, as the companies are liable to shift their places every year, it will be necessary to be particular in pointing them out.

The guard and all detached from each company will be sent to the right of parade as soon as inspected, to receive instructions from the adjutant. And before the inspection is completed the musick will also be assembled on the right of the line, and as soon as the inspection is closed the musick will beat the *long roll* from right to left and from left to right, and as soon as they again arrive on the right, will commence playing quick time, at which the companies will immediately march to their respective places in line, and dress by the centre. A vacancy of ten paces will be left between the first and second battalions for the musick. As soon as the adjutant perceives the line to be properly dressed and the officers all in their proper places, he will notify the colonel that the regiment are paraded and ready to receive him, and will accompany him on parade and take his post on the left of the line.

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POSITION OF OFFICERS WHEN THE REGIMENT ARE IN LINE.

When the regiment stand in a line in what is called close order, the officers will take their places as follows—The colonel twenty paces in front of the centre of the line, the other field officers ten paces in front of the centre of the battalion or wing to which they belong. The captain on the right, the first lieutenant on the left, and the second in the centre of their respective companies; the sergeants all two paces in rear, opposite their posts in line. The adjutant on the left, and the other staff officers on the right in line, and in the following order: Chaplain, Surgeon, Quarter-Master, Surgeon's mate, Paymaster, Quarter-Master Sergeant, and Sergeant-Major.

METHOD OF PRESENTING THE STANDARD.

When the regiments are provided with standards they will be carried to the parade and presented in the following manner:—Nine sergeants will be detached by the adjutant in the early part of the day for the standard bearers and their guard, one sergeant to march on each flank of each standard. One company will then be detached, (generally the one from the right,) who will take a select number of the musicians with one of the musick majors, with the sergeants designed to carry the colours, and three guards, and march in open column of sub-divisions with the sergeants in the centre three abreast, to the place of deposit of the colours, without musick, and wheel into line

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fronting the door or gate; when the sergeants designed to carry the standards will proceed to receive them accompanied by the adjutant, and as soon as they appear at the door, the musick will give the salute, and play a tune in common time, and the captain commanding the party will give the word to *poise swords*, and the commissioned officers will salute. They are then wheeled into column right in front, and the sergeants will take post in the centre in the order in which they are to march in line, and the adjutant will lead them back to the right of parade, in common time. As soon as they move to the front, the captain will order his company to form the *hollow square*, and march in that order until arrived within ten paces of the front of the line, he will then give the word to *form column*, and the sergeants will wheel out to the right to pass in front of the line. Previous to the standards appearing on parade, the colonel will order the lieutenant-colonel and majors six paces in front of the line, passing to the front ready to salute the colours when in front of them; and as soon as the sergeants wheel out of the square, (the line being at the advance) the colonel will order to *carry swords*, which will be the signal for the musick which have remained on parade under the other musick major to give the cheers, and immediately play quick time, the march of the escort having ceased playing as soon as the standard bearers wheel out of the column. The sergeants with the colours and their guard will pass ten paces in front of the line, and those of the first battalion will halt directly in front of the lieutenant colonel, when he will salute with the sword, and then direct them

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to take post in line in centre of the battalion. The other standards will be saluted in the same manner by the majors, and ordered to their posts in line; when the adjutant will see that the musick cease playing, and the swords will again be brought to the advance.

The regiment are then ready to pass the standing review.

THE STANDING AND PASSING REVIEWS.

When the colonel discovers the near approach of the general, he will order the company officers three paces to the front, ready to pass the salute, and the field officers will take their stations six paces in front of the line dressed by each other, and in the same order in which they are posted for exercise, and all facing towards the line except the colonel, the adjutant on the left in a line with the company officers. When the general arrives within twenty paces of the right the colonel will give the caution to *poise swords* and the battalion officer will immediately give the order, *poise swords*, and then wheel to the front, and all the field officers as also the company officers and adjutant will come to the salute; and the music will also give the cheers, and play quick time, but the colours will not be dropped. The officers will stop at the second motion of the salute, until the general makes his first wheel to the left to pass in rear of the line, when the colonel will first come to the carry, and face to the line, which will be the signal for the other field officers to come to the carry and face to the line. The colonel will then give the order to

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carry swords, which order will be immediately repeated by the other field officers. When the officers will finish their salute and come to the carry; the colonel will then order the officers to face to the line and see that none of their men turn their heads or move out of their place while the general passes in rear, as that would discover a great defect of discipline. The general having past the right flank, the officers are then ordered to the line, and the musick cease playing, and the regiment prepared to pass in review.

THE PASSING REVIEW.

The general having taken some convenient position to receive the troops in the passing review, the colonel will give the caution, *the regiment will pass in review*, when the officers will take their several stations, the colonel then gives the caution, *regiment will wheel into column to the right*, and the battalion officers will immediately give the order—

By sub divisions to the right wheel—March.

The officers and the musicians will then take their stations as follows: The colonel six paces in front of the officer commanding the front sub-division; the lieutenant colonel and majors four paces on the left of the left flank of the leading sub-division of their respective battalions; the adjutant in rear of the rear subdivision. The

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other staff officers if they pass in review, will march in rear of the column, three abreast in the order in which they are posted in line. The musicians for this purpose will be posted six paces in front of the colonel. The captain three paces in front of the first sub-division of his company, the first lieutenant the same distance in front of the centre of the third sub-division, the second two paces in rear of the second sub-division; the sergeants not detached for other duty, on the right of their respective sub-divisions, and the corporals on the left, except such as are detached to take command of a sub-division, where the sergeants are detached for other duty. The officers having taken their places, and received particular instructions relative to their duty in this movement, and the swords being brought to the advance, the colonel will order, *column forward—March*, which order will be quickly repeated by each battalion officer, and they all move to the front in common time. The column must now extend so as to make room for the pieces, which having remained in rear in the standing review, will now form between the sub-divisions, and pass in review being limbered. When the column arrives within twenty paces of the officer to be saluted, the colonel will give the caution for the column to *carry swords*, and the battalion officers quickly give the order. The music when opposite the general will give the cheers, and immediately wheel out of the column to the left and face him, and continue playing until the column have marched past, when they will again wheel in and follow in rear. As soon as the colonel has passed the salute, he will wheel out of the column to the right, and take post on the right of the general, to watch the performances of his troops, and hear

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what remarks may be made by the general. As soon as the colonel wheels out of the column, the lieutenant colonel will take post at the head, and conduct them back into line on the original ground. Each officer will pass the salute when within a short distance of the front of the officer to whom the honors are paid. The sergeants and corporals on the right flank, having command of a sub-division will give the word *poise swords* when within four paces of the general, and the word *carry swords* when the same distance past. The officers must be careful to look the general steadily in the face, when passing a salute. When the column again arrives on parade, they will form with their pieces in line, unless otherwise directed. The standards will not be dropped in the standing or passing review.

OF MARKERS.

Each regiment should be provided with three markers or camp colours, consisting of a staff at least nine feet long, to the end of which is attached a flag of some striking colour; at least three feet by two, which should be carried by three sergeants detached for that purpose, and at all times march on the governing flank of the column, one attached to the first sub-division, and one to the centre, and the other to the rear.

It has been a uniform practice for the artillery regiments to meet two days in succession for their inspection

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and review, and it is found to be extremely useful, particularly where the regiments consist of twelve companies; the first day being principally occupied in the inspection, no time will be had for the review and exercise, unless another day be allotted for this purpose. But when the regiments are to do duty two days in succession, I think it would be well to complete the inspection and review the first day, that the second may be devoted to exercise and movements, and which may be accomplished, if the following rules in regard to the inspection be attended to.

MODE OF INSPECTION.

The inspection is to be completed before the line is formed, and will commence with that company which is first ready, they giving notice to the inspector of their readiness. The companies will be paraded independent of each other, and the pieces limbered and the men dressed by them, with a sub-division on each flank, and the officers and musicians arranged on the right according to grade, and the names of the whole company enrolled on their blank returns in the order in which they are paraded in line. The inspection will commence on the right, when each officer and private will present his sword for inspection in the manner described in drill. The inspector will return the sword with the point down, holding it by the guard. The captain will attend the inspector, and all the information respecting his company and that may be required. As soon as the inspection of

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each company is completed the captain may march or exercise his company and then dismiss for a short time.

METHOD OF FORMING THE LINE.

When the companies are to march on to the regimental line they should, if practicable march from right to left in rear of the line, and wheel in succession as they arrive opposite their places, and the pieces will march considerably past their sub-divisions, and wheel to the left about and take post in rear of the first and third sub-divisions facing to the right of the regiment, ready to march off in column right in front.

MODE OF BREAKING THE LINE TO MARCH RIGHT IN FRONT.

When the pieces are in rear of the line, and it be wished to march in column right in front, with the pieces limbered, the regiment will file into column to the rear from the right of sub-divisions ; which will bring the pieces in centre of the column ; but when the pieces are limbered and dressed on the line, the sub-divisions will wheel on the left backwards to march in column right in front ; and when the column moves off, the pieces will turn to the left and follow in the centre of the column.

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METHOD OF LAYING OUT A PARADE.

The adjutant will plant the camp colours on the line of formation, one on each exterior flank and one in the centre, by which the line is to dress; and the limits of the parade should be marked by camp colours, or a stake at each corner and at the intermediate point.

When the line is formed the camp colours in line will be carried by three corporals, who are to mark at all times on the commanding flank of the column, to regulate the dress of that flank: and when in line they will be on the right and left and centre.

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PART IV.

OF FLYING, OR HORSE ARTILLERY.

It may be asked, What is Flying, or Horse Artillery? This answer may be given—Flying, or Horse Artillery is the method of marching the common field Artillery, with a sufficient number of horses to enable the men and pieces to reach much more speedily, such positions as the general may think it necessary they should occupy.

It may also be asked, On what occasions is this despatch required, and when is it necessary Horse Artillery should be used? As a van-guard, to occupy a position, a passage, or defile, &c. with a reserve, to reinforce some part of the line, or to strike a decisive blow; and, near the sea-soast, to reach speedily any part which may be threatened by the enemy. These are the occasions in which despatch is required, and when Horse Artillery should be used; and we may say its importance has been fully proved in the events of Europe.

"In support of the simplicity of this improvement," says *Tousard*, "we will relate the following fact, to show that at any time, common field artillery may be converted into, and used, as flying or horse artillery. In 1762, M. de Clauson who was encamped near Wolfenbutel, wishing to

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form an expedition that required great celerity, complained to M. de Vugilles, a distinguished artillery officer, of the unwieldiness of the French artillery, and requested his assistance. Vugilles ordered a single ammunition waggon to each piece; mounted all his cannoniers; doubled the set of horses; set off, and arrived at the place of action at ten o'clock in the morning; the pieces remained three hours in battery, after which he returned to the camp, having travelled forty-eight miles in the same day. The best trained horse artillery at this time, could hardly execute a more rapid movement." And Tousard further observes, "General Dumourier demonstrated all the importance of this artillery in an invasive war, at the end of the campaign of 1792, in Belgium; and there have since occurred other very remarkable instances of success, which have been owing to the horse artillery, both in offensive and defensive operations.

At the battle of Castigleone, after the raising of the seige of Mantua, the emperor having ordered general St. Martin to collect, and place to advantage, several divisions of the flying artillery broke the line of the Austrians, and decided the fate of Italy.

At the battle of Waterloo, four thousand men of the army of Flanders, manœuvering with horse artillery, (and this testimony is added by officers of the combined army,) sustained the attack of an army of thirty thousand men, supported by a train of artillery at least treeble that of the French.

The horse artillery contributed much to the gaining of

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the battle of Eslingen, in which general Moreau, although inferior in cavalry, supported his left wing against all the cavalry of the Archduke."

According to a late law of the State, horse artillery companies consist of sixty-four privates, which are abundantly sufficient to manage four pieces: which number, in the preceding work will be considered as attached to a company.

The French horse artillery companies, according to Tousard, manage six eight pounders; but their companies consist of eighty-eight men. But that able officer recommends that four or six pounders be made use of in the United States.

The reason that he gives is this; "Four pounders appear to us sufficient for the horse artillery, especially in a country which is exposed to be attacked only by troops coming from distant countries, who are not supposed to bring with them a much heavier metal; consequently this caliber ought to be generally adopted for the horse artillery of the United States, without excluding altogether the six and nine pounders from that service, as circumstances may render them necessary. Horse artillery being destined to reach and occupy important positions with the utmost rapidity, and to crush troops unexpectedly, this sized caliber is well calculated for this service, and adds much to the celerity with which it ought to execute its movements. In case the greater range of the larger calibers be made an objection, we will remove it by asking, Is not eight or twelve hundred yards the distance a gun may fire at, with

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any degree of accuracy ? The four pounders range that, and overset lines, men, &c."

I have mentioned the number of four pieces to each company of horse artillery, as that will probably be as many as will ever be attached to a company in this country in time of peace. And indeed, I should doubt the propriety of having more in time of war, as it would be of great importance to have a sufficient number in reserve, to supply the places of the killed and wounded in time of action; and certainly, four pieces to a company are amply sufficient for all the purposes of training the men to their use, by occasionally shifting their duty.

The words of command, in every instance, where the motions or exercise of foot artillery corresponds with the motions and movements of horse artillery, is signified by the same terms and the motions and movements are performed in the same way. So in like manner, wherever the motions or exercise of horse artillery correspond with the motions or movements of cavalry, the words of command are the same, and the motions are executed exactly upon the same principles.

"The utility of a common mode of command and action," says Duane, "must be at once perceived by the judicious officer. This uniformity also simplifies the duty of a young soldier, who if intended for the artillery or cavalry, must properly begin by acquiring the infantry duty."

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OF THE FORMATION OF A COMPANY OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

A company of horse artillery is formed the same as a company of cavalry; and that being so generally understood, and so many publications on the subject, I shall not here describe it, but refer the reader to Hewes' or Duane's celebrated systems of Cavalry Discipline.

Of the number of horses attached to a piece.

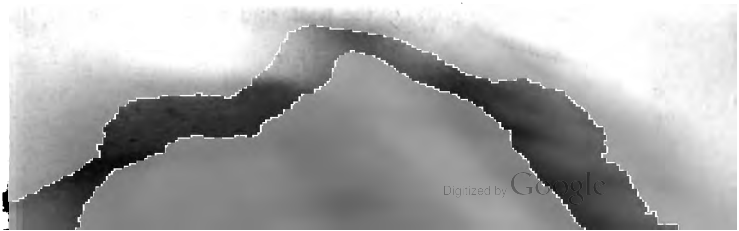
Four horses are amply sufficient to manage a four pounder, on common roads; but there should always be a number of supernumerary horses, that a number may be added in bad travelling.

It might be said that a less number than four would answer for each piece; but I think there can be no objections to a sufficient number to move the piece with ease and facility; as that will in no way interrupt the conveyance of the men; for each draft horse can carry a man if necessary.

Mode of attaching horses to pieces, and their movement.

The four horses attached to a piece, are tackled two abreast, and in the same manner as to a stage.

The movement of a piece managed with horses, differs from that managed by men in this respect only; that they always move with the muzzle in rear, or trail foremost.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OF THE SWORD EXERCISE OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

The sword exercise of the horse artillery is the same as the exercise of the cavalry; therefore it will not be necessary for me to describe it in this place, but refer you to other authors; but it would be well for the horse artillery to understand the exercise of the foot artillery, that they may act as such if required.

OF THE MANAGEMENT OF A PIECE.

The management of a piece drawn by horses, (as it respects the loading,) is precisely the same as that drawn by men; and having treated of that in the Third Part of this work, it will not be necessary to repeat it.

OF LIMBERS.

In moving a piece with horses, the limber constitutes the fore part of the carriage; and to which is attached a tongue or pole, such as is used with stage coaches; the old method was with a single horse, in what was called a thill, like the two shafts or thill of a common one horse waggon; this thill limber is now discarded for the tongue.

Manœuvre of the limber:

Advance—Limber.

The drivers bring the limbers, marching so obliquely, that having come to the trail, and turning to the left, they

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shall be opposite to the trail transom. The two cannoniers and the second matross on the right, pass their hand spikes to the second matross on the left, who, with the assistance of the first on the left, fixes them in the places prepared, or in the cheeks of the carriage. The cannoniers raise the trail, and with the assistance of the second matross, lift up the trail and carry the carriage by hand to the limbers, which remains four paces in rear. The two first assist in pushing at the wheels, and as soon as the pintle is in the pintle hole, the cannonier on the right fastens the trail with the lashing chain.

Unlimber—Pieces.

The third matross on the right carries the beam high enough to facilitate the unhooking of the chain of the limbers: the cannonier on the right unlimbers the carriage, raises the trail assisted by that on the left, and by the second matross; as soon as the pintle is clear of the pintle hole, the driver of the limber moves to the rear till he hears the word—*halt.*

These movements are supposed to be done before any of the men are mounted.

OF CAISSONS, OR HORSE ARTILLERY AMMUNITION WAGGONS.

Ammunition for the horse artillery follows the pieces in common ammunition waggons, or what the French call caissons; they being suspended on springs to prevent the

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ammunition from too great a friction, and by which they may be promptly conveyed to any part where it may be required.

In service, each piece has one of these caissons attached to it, on which the men ride, who have the management of them; the construction for which General Duane has given directions in his system of Horse Artillery.

OF THE PROLONGE.

This I shall describe by way of question and answer, taken from Duane.

"What is a prolonge?

"A well made rope, of a thickness suitable to the weight of the gun, and from thirteen to fourteen yards long, is provided with thimbles, cross link pins, and the like; one end of this is fasted to the guides of the limber, where also it is placed in figure of eight coil when not in use; the prolonge rope being fast to the guides is past over the limber, and a round turn is taken on the pintle, the other end is run through the lashing ring of the trail, if the ammunition box be on the limber, as it should be in retreat firing; the prolonge should be so placed as to secure it without interrupting the access to ammunition when required.

"But how does it operate?

"The design being to retreat, or to reach a destined point, a horse or horses are put to the limber, and the prolonge being extended, the horses draw away the lim-

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bers with the gun after it; the limbers being being curved like the runners of a sleigh at the ends of the cheek, they are drawn like a sleigh. The gunners and their aids. if foot artillery, carry each their implements; if the march is to be long, the horse artillery place their implements in the place assigned them, and mount; proceeding in ranks before and behind the gun. When it is proper to form in battery, it is done; if it is required to fire and to load while retreating, the gun being always loaded, there is no material loss of time; they halt, fire, and load at command."

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GENERAL REMARKS.

It will always be necessary for a company of horse artillery to have drag ropes, or bricoles,* that they may move the piece by hand when required. When the pieces are in battery and it becomes necessary to take a little ground to the front, (the pieces being unlimbered,) they will be moved by hand. But if the distance be considerable, the pieces must be limbered and wheeled about, and march to the place of destination.

Or if the pieces be unlimbered and attached to the limber by the prolonge; it will be quicker to detach the prolonge and move the piece by hand, than to limber the piece and wheel.

So also in retreating, if the distance be short, the piece may be moved by hand, in preference to limbering; but if they be connected by the prolonge, they move in that way.

The limbers and caissons must at all times so manœuvre as to keep the pieces between them and the enemy; although it will many times bring them in front of the pieces, as the pieces must always move when limbered, with the trail in front.

* The bricole is a belt three inches broad hung over the shoulder, with which each matross is provided; and these are attached to ropes of different length by which the pieces are drawn.

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Words of command for a company of Horse Artillery, in the exercise of a four pounder, as laid down by DUANE.

The corps is supposed to come on the ground in detachments, and the officer in command gives the word,

Form battery.
Halt.
Dismount.
To your posts.
Unlimber.
Fix the drag.*
Prepare hand-spikes.
Port tumbril, or caisson.

The third aids of the right and left remove it to the rear.

Key hands-spikes.
Fix prolonge.
Prepare for action.

The first and second aids face to the gun; the second gunner advances on the left with his thumb piece.

To action.
Load.
Handle Rammer.
Tend vent.
Prepare port-fire.

* This is in addition to Duane.

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Ram cartridge.
Clear vent.
Prepare wad.
Prime with fuze.
Aim—Handle port-fire.
Fire.
Sponge—Tend vent.
Serve cartridge.

The whole face to the front, ram and prime as before.

Prepare to advance in battery.
Hook bricoles.
Forward—March.
Dress—Halt.
To action—Fire.
Prime—Load, &c. as before.
Prepare to retreat.
Right about face.
Unhook bricoles.
Prepare to mount.
Mount.
March.
Dress—Halt.
Dismount.
Right about.
To battery.
To action—Fire, &c.
Cease fire.
Limber gun.
Unfix prolonge.

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Coil prolonge.
Stow handspikes.
Fix tumbril.
Prepare to mount.
Mount.
In column ranks of six in front.
March.
Halt—Dismount.

MOVEMENTS OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

The following movements of Horse Artillery I have taken from general Kosciusko, as translated by Jonathan Williams.

The movements I have endeavoured to explain as there laid down; but in many instances in different words, and have used different words, that might correspond with t he preceding work.

Kosciusko, has laid down these movements for a company having eight pieces; but the movements may be as well understood, and perhaps as well practised in a company of four pieces as eight; but perhaps some of the movements may not at all times be so proper with so small a number; that I leave for the officer to judge; but it is certain that they are better adapted to the movements of a regiment. I have therefore inserted them as he has directed.

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"Horse artillery," says Kosciusko, "should, on the field of battle, constantly manœuvre with the prolonge or drag; and in order that the display of columns in battery may be performed with the more promptitude, the pieces should always march in two columns, unless it should be necessary to march in one to pass a defile, a bridge, a causeway, or in any place which will not allow of sufficient room to march in two. The captain will indicate when and how two columns are to be formed when marching in one, or when and how one column is to be formed when marching in two. On leaving the park, the pieces will always form single column, when the captain will indicate the distances that are to be preserved between the pieces and the ammunition waggons or caissons, and between each other; these distances will always be kept as accurately as the nature of the ground may permit; and the gunners of the pieces in front will take care to regulate their march so that the rear may not be too hard pressed, to preserve their distances.

Supposing the company to have four pieces, they should be numbered, No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. from right to left.

The caissons of each piece will form a line in rear at prescribed distance; these caissons will make the same movements that the battery does, and each one will always keep immediately after the piece to which it belongs, (when in battery,) taking care never to be in its way, and by no means to embarrass its movements, by being too near; it is essential that each caisson be under.

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the direction of an intelligent and experienced gunner who is well acquainted with all the manœuvres.

When the pieces march in column, the caissons form column in their rear, and march in the same way.

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FIRST MANŒUVRE.

To detach the limbers and make fast the prolonge or drag.

When the column is arrived near to the field, whether it be for exercise or battle, the captain commands—*Halt—Dismount—To your posts—Unlimber.* When the commanding officer perceives that the drag is fixed, he will give the word—*mount,* and all will stand ready to march at the word.

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SECOND MANŒUVRE.

The battery being in one column to form two.

Take care to form divisions! Even numbered pieces! (that is the second and fourth,) to the left oblique—march! As soon as the even numbered pieces have obliqued out of the column, the odd pieces close up within two paces of each other and dress. The second piece which will make the leading piece of the second column, will advance and dress by the first piece on the right; (No. 1.) taking care to preserve the same distance between the columns that is necessary to preserve between the pieces in battery. The right column will then be composed of pieces forming the half battery on the right, and the left column will be composed of pieces forming the half battery on the left.

The caissons will obey the order given to their pieces in precisely the same manner; it will consequently be found that the odd numbered caissons will be in the rear of the right column and the even numbered caissons in the rear of the left column.

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THIRD MANŒUVRE.

The battery being in two columns, to form them into one on the march.

Column open ranks—March. At this word, the pieces in front quicken their pace, and the pieces in rear slacken their pace, until the columns are extended sufficient for the even numbered pieces to form in column with the odd numbers. When the captain perceives the intervals well and distinctly marked, he gives the order—*Second division—To the right oblique—March.* The left pieces enter the intervals; the two columns of caissons perform the same manœuvre precisely in the same manner, and on the same words of command.

The whole is then in one column, the pieces and caissons being in the order they were before.

OF THE MARCH IN COLUMN.

When the battery marches in one column, the commanding gunner of each piece will take care to observe the proper distance; they will march exactly two paces from the piece immediately preceding, and make the drivers of the leading horses of their pieces keep at the same distance behind them; they will take care that the pieces be what may be called file leaders to the next behind, in such a

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manner that in flank facing the pieces by only turning upon their own centres, may be at once dressed in line. As soon as a change in the line of march shall be indicated to the commanding gunner of the piece in front, he will give the word—*To the right (or left) wheel!* according as the order may be. After arriving at the pivot where the first piece began to wheel, the second piece will perform the same movement, and so on to the end.

When the battery marches in two columns, the commanding gunner will pay the same attention to the distances, and to the exact covering the file-leading pieces immediately preceding: but especially the commanding gunners of the pieces in front of each column, will strictly observe that there be always between them, to the right of one and left of the other, the same distance that there should be when formed in battery.

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FOURTH MANŒUVRE.

The divisions marching in two columns to display to the right and left of the two leading pieces, and form battery.*

Take care to display columns to the right and left on the front pieces, and form battery—March.

At the word—*march*, the two front pieces continue to move directly to the front, but check their pace. The commanding gunners of the other pieces in rear give the word to the right (or left as the case may be,)—*half turn*, and quicken their pace, and take a sweep of ground proportionate to their distance, and come up in line and dress by the centre pieces. During the time that the pieces of the two columns require to arrive at their positions in the line, the gunners who were before at the sides of the draft horses, will check their speed, and fall in rear of the wheels of the pieces to which they belong.

It is highly essential when marching in advance in battle array, that the line be preserved with the most scrupulous exactness; for on the accuracy of the line when

* Horse artillery in order to make its display with the greatest prompitude, should always be in two columns wherever the ground will permit. Single file is always a forced form of march, when the narrowness of the passage will not allow breadth sufficient for two columns.

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marching, depends its accuracy when halted in battery for action; there will then be no time to rectify mistakes and to dress; the line must be perfect at the halt. Which duty the commanding gunners must attend to with strictness.

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FIFTH MANŒUVRE.

The battery marching in advance and in order of battle, to change the direction of the march either to the right or left flank, and present the same order.

Battery to the right (or left) wheel—March.

At the word—*March*, (suppose it the right) the first piece on the right, wheel to the right, turning as nearly as possible on its right wheel as a centre, and it will halt until all the pieces on the left shall have come up. The pieces on the left in forming the line, will increase their pace in proportion to their distance from the pivot. When the new line is formed, all will march at the same pace.

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SIXTH MANŒUVRE.

The company marching in battery, to form columns on the two centre pieces.

Battery—On the two centre pieces form columns—March.

At this word the commanding officers of the two centre pieces give the word—*Trot!* The commanding officers of the pieces, on the right, give the word—*To the left oblique!* and those on the left—*To the right oblique!* The centre pieces go off in a trot at the word—*march;* but the commanding officers of the other pieces, in succession, give their word only according as they find space left by the pieces in advance. When the commanding officer sees that the front pieces have gained sufficient to the front for the column to form on, he will give the word—*Walk.*

Columns might in like manner be formed on the flanks, or indeed on any two of the pieces; but they should never be formed on any two pieces on the same flank, as that would take longer time in forming and displaying.

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SEVENTH MANŒUVRE.

The battery marching in advance in order of battle, to change front for action.

It will be here observed, that as the carriage is drawn by the trail, the mouths of the guns are always in rear of the horses, as I have before observed; consequently when marching in front toward an enemy, each piece must come to the right about to present the mouth of the gun to the enemy. But as the caissons are kept in the same position, whether in battery or in march, when the word to form battery is given, they have only to halt without wheeling.

Pieces will wheel about for action.

Pieces—To the left about wheel—March.

At this word the commandants of pieces give the word—*To the right oblique!* and when they have gained the width of the piece to the right, they will wheel about to the left so as to occupy the ground where they stood before wheeling. As soon as the pieces are in battery, every man will go instantly to his post with vivacity, fix the trail handspikes, and distribute all the utensils. At the word —*Commence the fire!* they will proceed to load, point, and fire with vigour.

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EIGHTH MANŒUVRE.

The battery marching in advance and in order of battle, to form battery for action on the left piece facing the right flank.

Company—To the left wheel and form battery—March.

At this word the commandants of pieces will give the word—*To the left wheel!* As soon as the left piece has wheeled to the left, and formed at right angles with the old line, the commandant of this piece will give the word—*Halt! Alight!* and immediately commence the fire.

The remaining pieces will wheel by a circular movement, and form a line with the left piece.

As soon as the words of caution are given, the caissons will halt; and lest they should be before the mouths of the pieces, they will wheel into column to the left, and go with the greatest celerity possible, each one to the piece to which it belongs.

N. B. The circular motion of the pieces when they form battery, which is unavoidable to bring the mouths of the guns towards the enemy, is difficult and dangerous in time of action; the drivers, therefore, should be well exercised in this respect, so as not only to perform without the least confusion, but also in a quick trot.

The battery may be formed in this way to either flank.

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NINTH MANŒUVRE.

The pieces marching in advance in columns to form battery on the right and left of the two front pieces.

Columns—To the right and left of the two front pieces—Form battery—March.

At this word the commandants of the two front pieces command a wheel to the left about, which brings their muzzles in front; but previously to the wheel, they continue their march in obliquing a little to the right, till they have obtained as much space to the right as they are to lose by wheeling to the left, at the same time they give the words to their gunners—*Halt and alight!*

The commandants of the pieces of the right column, give the word—*To the right oblique—March!* The commandants of the left column, give the word—*To the left oblique—March!* The two front pieces having made the wheel about indicated, and placed themselves in battery, will commence firing; the other pieces as fast as they come up in front will perform their wheel about, and commence their fire with all possible vivacity. The commander of esch piece will repeat the words—*Halt! Alight!* and go into action in the manner indicated for the two front pieces. The caissons will display to the right and left, and form a line in rear of their respective pieces without wheeling.

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TENTH MANŒUVRE.

The pieces being in battery to march forward on the two centre pieces in columns.

On the two centre pieces in column—Forward—March.

At this word the commandants of the several pieces give the order—*Left and right about!* that is, each piece turns outwards from the centre. As soon as the pieces are wheeled, the commandants of the centre pieces give the word —*Trot!* and the movement is performed the same as No. 6, excepting the pieces on the flanks do not move till they are unmasked from the centre.

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ELEVENTH MANŒUVRE.

The pieces being in battery to march in advance toward the enemy.

Battery—Forward—March.

At this word all the commandants of pieces perform the wheel to the right and left about, from the centre each way, and then give the word, *Gunners to horse! Mount!* At the word *March!* All will wheel together, and the gunners will take the same position in the rear of their pieces as indicated in the march in battle array. The caissons have only to march on in battle array, following their pieces, their positions being already in the order they are to march.

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TWELFTH MANŒUVRE.

The pieces being in battery to march in retreat in order of battle.

Retreat—March.

At this word the commandants of pieces give the order, *Gunners to horse! Mount!* At the word *March!* the gunners take up the line of march in file abreast of the draught horses, according to the march in column. At the word of caution, the gunners who have the caissons in charge, will take care that they wheel about briskly, and precede the battery at such a distance as not to impede or embarrass its movement.

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FORM OF WARNING FOR ANNUAL TRAINING IN MAY.

To either of the non-commissioned officers of the——— Company ——Regiment of Artillery.

You are hereby commanded to give legal warning to all the members of said company to appear on ——— on the first Monday of May next at 8 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for exercise and inspection.

A. B. Capt. of said company.

April———

When a company have one uniform place of parade, the blank may be filled up with, *the usual place of parade:* but if they have more than one place of parade, then the place must be designated.

The captain must send the above order in writing to each of the non-commissioned officers who are to warn the company, which writing, in the words of the law, 'is to be read in the hearing of, or a copy thereof to be left at the usual place of abode of the person to be warned. If the non-commissioned officers are to warn the several members by leaving a copy, then printed copies may be used; and certified on the back, by the officer who warns them in the following manner:

The within is a true copy of the original order.

Attest. *C. D. Sergeant (or corporal) of said company.*

No reading of a warning is considered legal, unless it be the original order, and that in writing.

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FORM OF A WARNING FOR THE CHOICE OF A CAPTAIN AND OTHER OFFICERS, EXCLUSIVELY.

To either of the non-commissioned officers of the——Company —— Regiment of Artillery.

In pursuance of an order from the Brigadier General of the —— Brigade of Artillery—You are hereby commanded to give legal warning to all the members of said company, to appear on ——— on —— the —— instant at 2 o'clock, P. M. with arms and uniform, for the choice of a captain and to fill all vacancies.

A. B. Captain of said company.

Dated——

If the company be commanded by a lieutenant, he will sign the order,

E. F. *Lieut. Commanding said Company.*

FORM OF A WARNING FOR BATTALION REVIEW.

To either of the non-commissioned officers of the——Company —— Regiment of Artillery.

In pursuance of an order from the Colonel of the —— Regiment of Artillery, you are hereby commanded to give legal warning to all the members of said company, to appear on the parade [describing the place] on [the day of the week] the [the day of the month] at [the hour of the

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day] o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for inspection, review and exercise.

A. B. Capt. of said company.

Dated ——

After closing the exercises of the day, and the captain wishing to warn his company to appear on a subsequent day, he will make out one of the foregoing warnings, which is to be read in the hearing of the company by one of the non-commissioned officers, which is considered as legal warning for all the members present.

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CAVALRY TACTICS;

COMPRISING THE MODERN MODE OF

DISCIPLINE AND SWORD EXERCISE,

FOR THE

CAVALRY GENERALLY.

ADAPTED TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF INFANTRY, AS PREPARED BY GEN. SCOTT, AND ESTABLISHED BY A RESOLVE OF CONGRESS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE REVIEW EXERCISE.

IN FIVE PARTS.

ILLUSTRATED BY EIGHT COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVINGS.

BY PIERCE DARROW,
Lt. Colonel, Military Instructor, Author of "Militia Tactics," and the "Artillerist."

HARTFORD:

OLIVER D. COOKE.

1822.

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DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

[L. S.] BE IT REMEMBERED; That on the second day of January, in the forty-sixth year of the independence of the United States of America, OLIVER D. COOKE, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"*Cavalry Tactics; comprising the modern mode of Discipline and "Sword Exercise, for the Cavalry generally. Adapted to the "rules and regulations of Infantry, as prepared by Gen. Scott, "and established by a Resolve of Congress. To which is added, "the Review Exercise. In five parts. Illustrated by eight "copper-plate engravings. By Pierce Darrow, Lt. Colonel, "Military Instructor, Author of 'Militia Tactics,' and the "'Artillerist.'*"

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing "the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and pro-"prietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

CHARLES A. INGERSOLL,
Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

A true copy of Record, examined and sealed by me,

CHARLES A. INGERSOLL,
Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

PETER B. GLEASON & CO. PRINTERS.

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INTRODUCTION.

ALTHOUGH we have at present a great variety of books on military subjects, yet none that I have met with are fully calculated for the present wants of the volunteer cavalry of the United States. The necessity of introducing a uniform system of exercise and movements for the cavalry, is too obvious to be doubted by any one conversant with military duty; more particularly when it is considered, that these troops require a more strict discipline and uniformity than any other, to fit them for service. And it is also important that the different kinds of troops be governed by the same rules and regulations, so far as they can be rendered applicable to their exercise and movements; this will appear the more obvious when troops are called to act in concert; without which no movement can be performed with precision.

It is well known, that Congress have of late established a uniform system for the infantry; which system is now in use in most of the states, and it is desirable that the different kinds of troops conform, as much as possible, to the same rules and regulations. Many of the former movements of cavalry are, of late, become obsolete, and many new and useful movements introduced, which I do not recollect to have seen in any cavalry treatise, particularly the *echelon* movements, which are peculiarly useful for troops, whose great utility consists principally in celerity of movement.

These considerations first induced me to undertake to adapt the principles and manœuvres laid down in the much

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approved War Regulations for the infantry, to the cavalry. How far I have succeeded in forming a system to answer this purpose, and in giving a detail of duty requisite for corps of cavalry in the militia, and in actual service, I leave to the decision of the candid reader.

In compiling the work, no pains have been spared to render every part intelligible and instructive to the beginner in tactics.

In the prosecution of the plan, free use has been made of all such books as were found to contain any thing useful, to introduce into the work ; and as extracts are considerably numerous throughout the whole, many times with considerable alteration, it was difficult to quote the authors from whom the extracts were made. Thus I have frequently used the expressions, as well as the sentiments, of others, without acquainting the reader, of which, informing him once for all, will, I presume, prevent the suspicion of plagiarism. The First Part of the work has been almost entirely copied from the best tactical writers, a particular enumeration of which, it is presumed, is not necessary.

It may be proper, however, to acknowledge my indebtedness to " Hewes' Cavalry Discipline," for the principles of the drill on foot, as also the review exercise, though in this I have made many alterations.

To avoid swelling the work, and enhancing the price beyond the convenience of all to obtain, I have omitted many things useful for one who is desirous of becoming a complete tactician ; but have omitted nothing which will be necessary for the common militia-man.

The work is comprised in Five Parts, and arranged in the following order :—The First Part comprises the drill on

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foot, with the use of the divisions. In this I have made many alterations and additions from former systems, which have been the result of long experience in handling, and instructing in the use of the sword.

The Second Part comprises the exercise on horse back,—the six divisions by fluglemen,—the sword drill in circle,—the sub-divisions in speed,—running at the ring,—the application of the edge,—the attack and defence in line,—and the attack and defence in speed; all which is collected from the most approved systems, and from actual experience.

The Third Part contains the mode of forming company,—posting the officers,—the exercise of the pistol,—and the drill of the company.

The Fourth Part comprises the mode of forming a battalion or squadron,—position of officers,—the review,—and the various branches of exercise.

The Fifth Part contains a variety of movements, calculated for a squadron or battalion.

The whole is submitted with the utmost deference, trusting in the candour of those into whose hands it may fall, hoping that they will be willing to overlook errors and mistakes, and excuse whatever may appear as trivial, and that they will allow the design to be laudable, if I have failed of utility in the execution. And wherein I have differed from other writers on this subject, I hope the desire to improve this important branch of national defence will not be imputed to vanity.

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CAVALRY TACTICS.

PART I.

THESE rules and regulations for the management of the sword are laid down under the heads of *Offensive* and *Defensive*, whether with respect to cavalry or infantry; the whole being comprised in the following movements:

I. Offensive, six cuts.

II. Defensive against cavalry, eight guards.

III. The point, as applied generally.

IV. The cuts and guards, against infantry.

I. CUTS.

There are only six ways of directing the edge of the blade; therefore the different parts of the body, which may be exposed by the unskilfulness of a swordsman, are not to be conceived as admitting of so many distinct cuts. The action of the wrist and shoulder alone direct the blade; and they admit of but six movements, from which every cut is derived, wherever may be its particular application to the body. Of the six cuts, four are made in diagonal directions, and two horizontal; the whole are equally applicable against cavalry, and may be directed on either side of the horse; but their application must depend on the openings given by the adversary, and be regulated by judgment and experience in the use of the weapon.

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To make a cut with effect, and at the same time, without exposing the person, there are two points which particularly demand attention. The first is, to acquire a facility in giving motion to the sword by means of the wrist and shoulder, without bending the elbow; for in bending the elbow, the sword arm is exposed; a circumstance which the opponent will ever be ready, to take advantage, as a cut in that quarter may be made with the greatest security; and if well directed, with the most fatal effect. The cuts III. and IV., are particularly calculated to apply against the wrist.

The next object is to attain a correctness in applying the edge in the direction of the blade, otherwise it will turn in the hand; as in that case the flat of the blade must receive the whole force of the blow, and will in all probability be broken.

For the want of habit in this kind of exercise, in the common occupations of life, the weight of the sword will at first be found extremely irksome. The action of the arm bears no comparison with that quickness of which the wrist is susceptible; for the motions of the arm are so wide and circuitous, that they are easily counteracted; from which, in a clear point of view, the strictest perseverance will be found necessary, in order to attain perfection in the first lessons; which are principally confined to acquiring a suppleness in the wrist and shoulder; as without this indispensable requisition no person can become an expert swordsman.

II. GUARDS.

Of the eight guards against cavalry, five are for the protection of the rider and his horse in front, and three for the purpose of covering them, when under the necessity of retiring.

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The principal position is distinguished from the others by the term *guard*, and the remaining seven by that of *protect*. The *guard* covers the head, shoulders, and sword-arm, from the cuts I. and II. as likewise from those of III. and IV. requiring, however, in the former, a trifling inclination of the arm upwards: it is not only a position which affords greater security than any other, but it is of such a nature, as to render all the movements necessary to be made from it, easy, and of quick execution.

There are two other positions for the defence of the horseman in front; namely, the *left* and *right protect*. They consist simply in moving the sword arm, to the left and right of the bridle arm. These guards are calculated to give equal protection against the thrusts, as against the cuts V. and VI.; and in making or receiving a charge, where the compactness of the body of cavalry will not admit of using the edge of the sabre, without danger to your own line; they are also well adapted in a moment of general confusion, (which always takes place in the shock of two conflicting bodies) to afford a great degree of security, as by a quick transverse of the sword arm, three or four times repeated from left to right, the blade can scarcely fail to meet whatever may be pointed in that direction, before it can reach the body. The position, generally known by the term *hanging guard*, protects the horse's head on the *near* side; and on the *off* side, it is covered by a guard very much resembling the *right protect*.

The first of the three retiring guards, is for the protection of the bridle arm, and left side in rear; the second for the right arm and shoulder: the last, which is the *St. George*, concludes the eight guards, and is intended for the protection of the back of the head. The guards to the rear, are equally simple and efficacious with those laid down for pro-

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tection in front; but the mode of carrying them into effect, differs from the general principles of the system, as will appear from the drill exercise. These guards are but few in number, compared with the great variety of movements they are calculated to meet, and therefore more to be relied on, than when the defence depends on various circumvolutions of the blade, which in the first place, cannot be performed within so short a time; and in the second, must be rendered more uncertain, from the difficulty of execution.

III. THE POINT.

The thrust has only one mode of execution, whether applied to cavalry or infantry; but a greater degree of caution is required in its application against cavalry, than against infantry; for if the *point* is parried, the adversary's blade gets within your guard, which is not to be recovered again in time, as with a small sword; the weapon being too heavy to be managed with the requisite degree of quickness; for which reason, the point should seldom, if ever, be given in the attack, but be principally confined to the pursuit, when it can be applied with effect and without risk.

The case is different in acting against infantry, as the persons against whom you then direct your *point*, are so much below your own level, that the weight of your sword is not felt; consequently, it is managed with greater facility than with an extended arm, and above the level of the shoulder. Therefore, in many instances against infantry, the point may be used with as much effect as the edge, and with the same degree of security.

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IV. THE CUTS AND GUARDS AGAINST INFANTRY.

In that part of the sword exercise which relates solely to its application against infantry, there are three movements, the *point*, the *parry*, and the *cuts;* the execution of the two latter movements differ from the mode laid down in the general rules for practice. This difference is occasioned by the relative situation of the contending parties.

A person on horseback is elevated so much above those acting on foot, that it is necessary for him to bend his elbow, in order to take a sweep to give his cut with effect; and this may be securely done, as the sword arm is not exposed in the contest. Only the four diagonal cuts can be applied against infantry: cuts I. and IV. are made on the near side, and II. and III. on the off side of the horse. The thrust of a bayonet is parried, whether made on the near, or off side, by forcing it backward or forward, as circumstances may direct; only it is to be observed, that the parry is made with the back of the blade, instead of exposing the edge.

DRILL ON FOOT.

That a recruit may be more readily brought to comprehend the intention and object of the different direction in which he will be required to carry his blade, and at the same time, in order to enable his officers to judge how far the motions are accurately executed; the recruit may be placed facing a wall at the distance of six feet, but not so as to touch it with his sword when drawn.

Upon the wall, immediately in front of his position, describe a circle of two feet diameter, and full four feet from the ground, then draw two lines, which will divide the

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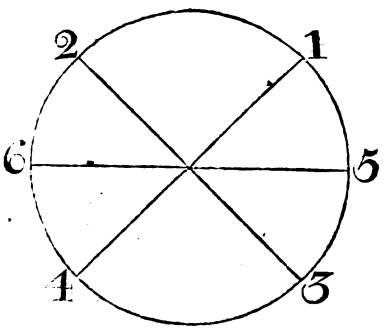
circle into four parts, each line being drawn diagonally, then a third line, forming a horizontal diameter, on the different points of those lines place the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, thus:



This will serve to convey the idea of that space which an antagonist would occupy, in point of height, and the recruit is to direct all his movements to it, upon that supposition; the figures denoting the six distinct cuts of the sabre, which are to be applied in that given space.

His position must be erect, with his body square to the front, his head kept up, and his eyes directed to the object before him. His heels two inches asunder, and his arms hanging down without constraint, keeping the point of his elbows back, his right hand flat on his thigh, his thumb to be on a line with the seam of his breeches; the left hand in the same manner, with his fingers on the scabbard to keep the sword steady, and in readiness to be drawn.

SWORD KNOTS.

No sword should be made use of without having a sword knot attached to it. It enables a person instantly to re-

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cover his weapon, if forced from his grasp; and in drill, prevents accidents which are liable to occur by the sword escaping from the hand, when not restrained.

The sword knot is to be made of leather, not too thick, but capable of shaping itself to the wrist; yet it is not intended ever to confine the action of the wrist, which it would do if drawn tight; but it is to be of such a length as to admit the sword hilt shifting in the hand, which is necessary in giving point, and indeed in almost every movement in the exercise of the sword.

In whatever form the sword knot may be worn, it is always to be loosened the moment a dragoon becomes mounted, in order to have it in readiness for use, whenever swords are required to be drawn.

DRAWING OF SWORDS.

Five or six men may be formed in one rank, at extended order, to receive the first lessons of the drill. And when thus formed, and in readiness for exercise, they will receive the word—

Attention.

When they will resume the position before described.

The first word of command, formerly used by the cavalry, was, *draw swords*, when the swords were drawn and brought to the carry in three motions; but as there was always so much difference in the tightness of the scabbards, and many of the swords perhaps out of place, and so much time spent in adjusting the swords and knots, and starting them from the sheath, that the motion of coming to the carry could never be performed together; I have therefore adopted the word

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handle swords, as preparatory to drawing, which is performed in one motion as follows:

Handle—Swords. One motion.

Upon the word *swords* being uttered, direct the eyes to the sword hilt, bringing the right hand, with a sharp action, across the body, and over the bridle arm, to the sword knot, placing it upon the wrist, and giving the hand a couple of turns inwards, in order to make it fast, at the same time seize the hilt, start it about six inches, and wait in this position for the next word of command.

Draw—Swords. Two motions.

1. Draw the sword from the scabbard with a full extended arm, at the same time sink the hand till the hilt of the sword is immediately under the chin, with the blade perpendicular, and the back of the hand outwards.

2. Bring the hilt down just above the right hip, the elbow near the body, the blade perpendicular, and the wrist in a small degree rounded, which will turn the edge inwards. This position is termed the *carry*.

Slope—Swords. One motion.

Keep the sword arm in the exact position, pointed out for the carry, but distend the three last fingers, and drop the sword to the shoulder, with the edge to the front.

Carry—Swords. One motion.

Clench the hilt of the sword, and replace it at the carry.

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Prepare—to Guard. One motion.

This is done by bringing the extremity of the sword hilt up to the pit of the stomach, with the back of the hand outwards; the flat of the blade to the face and in front of the left eye, and kept perpendicular. At the same instant, the bridle hand must cross the body in a similar direction, and immediately under the sword hand, keeping the nails inwards and hand closed.

Guard. One motion.

From the position of *prepare*, the sword is brought to the guard at once, by darting the hand to the front with the same force as in making a blow. This will cause the back of the blade to be towards the face; the edge of the sword should be turned in a trifling degree down, in order that the guard may protect the wrist and under part of the arm. The sword is to be kept nearly in a horizontal position across the face, the point carried rather above the level of the mounting, and in an exact parallel to the front.*

The sight to be directed towards the antagonist, between the ear of the sword and the blade; the position of the blade is not to be altered for that purpose, but the edge invariably kept down as before directed; notwithstanding it

* It being impossible to hold a guard in the horizontal position, which will protect against both the under and upper cuts, there is a necessity of giving a decided protection from one or the other, that the hand and eye may be relieved from the wavering and uncertainty which would be the result of choosing a medium; in this guard, the lower part of the arm being secure, the attention is chiefly directed toward cut I. and II. an attempt to make which is easily perceived and obviated by turning up the guard by a motion of the wrist.

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has the effect of narrowing the focus, it occasions no impediment to the sight.

In this position, the arm should be distended to the utmost, and of course the hand above the level of the shoulder; the bridle hand always remains across the body, in the position of holding a bridle, except when the swords are sloped.

In the *guard*, the greatest attention must be paid to the correct position of the *hand*, which must always be directed to the left ear of the antagonist, notwithstanding any change of position on his part. From a guard correctly taken, there is no risk in attacking, because the sword hilt is immediately opposed to the antagonist's retort; but when a cut originates from a false position, the head, by the first motion, becomes exposed.

In opposing cavalry, the arm becomes a pivot, round which the arm wheels the sword independent of any other action, but what may be derived from the shoulder: care must therefore be taken, neither to incline the hand to the right or left of the given position, nor to sink it below the level of the antagonist's left ear; but above all, not to bend the elbow; these are faults which beginners are extremely apt to commit, and which expose the sword arm to be completely disabled. The attention cannot be too often recalled to these most essential points in the science; the strict observance of which, chiefly constitutes the excellence of the system.

REMARKS.

From this guard, nearly every movement, offensive and defensive, can be made with a rapidity and force, as the point being carried rather higher than the wrist, occasions a facility of execution in the commencement of a cut. It will

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therefore be found preferable to the hanging guard, for a horseman, when mounted; for although the hanging guard may appear to afford a greater security against the first cut of an antagonist, yet it confines those who adopt it, either to give the point in the attack, or to remain almost entirely on the defensive, at least till the adversary's blow has been received, or to make the cut IV. which is the weakest, and except it can be directed at the elbow, the least eligible. None of the other cuts can be made without first bringing the blade up to the position here styled the *guard;* and the time thus lost in the motion, from the weight of the sabre, and difficulty of raising the point when so much below the wrist, induce a preference to be given to this guard, which is a central one, from which every requisite movement may be easily effected; and from which the hanging guard may, if necessary, be taken with the greatest celerity by dropping the point.

THE CUTS.

We now come to the several cuts, in performing which, the blade takes four distinct positions, which, when perfectly executed, are not discernible, as the quickness of action in the wrist gives them the appearance of being only one motion: therefore, to assist the comprehension of beginners, it will be necessary in the drill to distinguish the changes of the blade, by a pause in each motion, for which the instructor will count for the pupil.

It is to be remarked, that the first motion in every cut consists in bringing the blade back to gather a sweep, at the same instant placing it in the direction in which it is to be

applied, and the last motion brings it back to the guard, and after making a pause of a second in that position, the sword is again brought to the *prepare to guard*, without the order, and without counting. This is to be continued as long as the motions are executed by a repetition of numbers. It is when in this position, that the drill officer will give his principal instructions on the mode of executing the movements hereafter described. It will ease the sword arm, which requires such relief; at the same time the constantly carrying out the arm to the *guard*, previous to every cut during this part of the exercise, will strengthen the elbow, and accustom the recruit to take a correct position.

Cut one—in Four motions.

1. At the last word of command, by the sole action of the wrist, raise the point of the sword, and draw back the blade, so as to bring the point in a perpendicular line with the outside of the right shoulder, for the purpose of gathering a sweep, and the three last fingers relaxed, taking care at the same time, to turn the joints of the fingers in the same direction the cut is to be made, which will be in a diagonal course, as from I. to IV.

2. Clench the distended fingers, and by a quick motion of the wrist, conduct the point downwards from number one to number three.

3. Turn the wrist inwards, dropping the point so as to bring the blade in a diagonal line across the body, with the edge outwards

4. Turn the back of the hand inwards, bringing the flat of the blade towards the face, and carry on the motion of the wrist, till the blade arrives at its original position in the guard, taking care at the same time, that in raising the blade

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it make a sweep inwards just to clear the elbow of the bridle arm.

The recruit is too apt to sink his hand, or draw it from the guard, upon the first motion of the cut; attention must therefore be paid to his hand being steady, and always covering his head with the hilt of his sword. Whatever changes of position his blade may take in performing the different motions of the cuts, no variation is to be allowed in the position of the hand.

Guard.

Cut Two—In four motions.

1. On hearing the last word of command, in each cut, the recruit will place the sword in the position to commence the cut, without waiting for the officer to count, which, in this cut, the recruit will perform by retiring the blade to the left shoulder, and hold the sword as before, at the right shoulder.

2. When the instructor counts *two*, by the action of the fingers and wrist conduct the blade in the diagonal line from two to three, observing the same rules in this, as in the preceding cut.

3. Turn the wrist to the right, and the back of the hand under, the nails of the fingers up, and relax the three last fingers, and drop the point of the sword to the right, holding it in a diagonal line with numbers II. and III. keeping a firm grasp with the fore finger and thumb, the edge of the sword to the front.

4. Turn the back of the hand up, and bring the sword to its original position in the *guard*, observing to carry the blade round the right shoulder, and clear of the head.

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Guard.

Cut Three—In four motions.

1. Raise the point of the sword, similar to the first motion of cut I., carry it close to the right shoulder, and drop it to the right, in a diagonal position, across the body, the point well back to the rear, to gather a sweep in the cut, the three last fingers relaxed, and the back of the blade towards the body.

2. Conduct the point of the sword from number III. to number II. by bending the wrist towards the face, and pressing up the three distended fingers, which act as a lever.

3. Turn the back of the hand up, and drop the point of the sword to the left, holding it in an exact diagonal position to the body, and parallel to a front line, the back of the sword to the rear, and flat of the blade to the left.

4. Come to the original *guard* by carrying the point of the sword near the left elbow and shoulder.

Too much attention cannot be paid to suppling the wrist, and the drill officer will instruct his squad in the manner of performing it, which is by a repetition of the cuts I. and II. several times successively, without making any pause, which constitutes what is termed the *mullinet.* Every lesson should begin with suppling the wrist, and the recruit will improve every opportunity to practice it, during the hours of drill; in which he will direct his attention to the steadiness of his arm, which is to be straight, keeping the hand above the level of the shoulder.

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Guard.

Cut Four—In four motions.

1. Turn the back of the hand to the left, and bend the wrist inwards, and retire the point of the sword within three inches of the left elbow, the edge outwards, the three last fingers extended on the hilt of the sword, the thumb and fore finger clenched near the guard.

2. By the action of the fingers and wrist, carry the point of the sword with a quick motion from number 4 to number 1, diagonally across the face, carrying the point past your front, and raising it something above the level of the hand.

3. Turn the back of the hand under, and retire the point of the sword to the rear on a horizontal line till in a right line with the hand, with the edge to the front, and flat of the blade up.

4. Raise the point of the sword sufficient to clear the head, and carry on the motion till again at the *guard.*

Guard.

Cut Five—In three motions.

1. Carry the point of the blade to the rear, and over the head to the right shoulder, with the edge directed outwards, and the point a little below the level of the sword hand.

2. Conduct the point from number 5 to number 6, horizontally across the circle, which is done by inclining the hand inwards in the direction of the cut, without changing the position of the hand.

3. Turn the back of the hand up, and nails under, and come to the *guard.*

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Guard.

Cut Six—In three motions.

1. Retire the point within a foot of the left shoulder, sinking it a little below the level of the sword hand, which is done by an inclination of the wrist towards the face.

2. Conduct the point with a quick motion from number 6 to number 5 horizontally, by carrying the fingers in that direction, keeping the back of the hand still upwards.

3. Continue the motion of the sword round to the right, turning the back of the hand under, and raise a little the point, so as to clear the head, and come to the *guard.*

The recruits having been taught to perform the six cuts in the several motions with precision; they will next be performed in two motions; the first motion is to bring the sword in the position to make the cut II., to finish the cut and come to the *guard:* but the instructor must see that the sword perform the same revolution as when performed in four motions. The recruit must first perform the cuts very slowly, and then increase the quickness of execution, till the cut is correctly made, and with rapidity, carrying a proper edge, and without giving action to the elbow.—It must be constantly a part of the drill officer's instruction to his squad, not to hold their swords too tight; but to allow the hilt to play in the hand, by the three last fingers being distended or contracted, as may be necessary to accord with the motion of the blade, taking care invariably to hold the hilt firm with the fore-finger and thumb.

In the foregoing motions, the beginner is apt to carry his right shoulder too forward, and likewise to incline his head to the sword arm. He may be allowed to do both in a small degree, but by no means to excess; and on no account should

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the recruit be allowed to proceed farther than the six cuts, till he is master of that part of the system.

The manner of performing the six cuts singly being attained, the next object is to combine them, which will first be done by combining two cuts only, without coming to the guard between them; after this, three cuts are combined; then the six, which is termed the *assault;* which combination will cause a little deviation with respect to the mode of execution, from the principles laid down in the preceding lessons; in which they are only treated of, as they are to be applied singly; but the whole executed together, form a combined movement, which occasions the difference in the mode of practice.

In combining the cuts, take care that cut II. is correctly made, it being a common fault with beginners, not to carry the edge well in making that cut, in consequence of their allowing the sword hilt to turn in their hand, and not retaining that firm gripe with the fore finger and thumb, which is indispensably necessary. Whenever this fault occurs, the recruit must be brought back to the drill motions, and made to practice the cuts singly till perfect.

Whether the cuts are executed separately or collectively, that invariable rule of keeping the hand directed to the left ear of the antagonist must be adhered to, and care taken to avoid that error, to which all beginners are liable, of carrying the sword hand to the right of their head previous to making the cuts 1, 3, or 5, which exposes them to a return of the same cuts, before any regular position of guard can be recovered. Upon the same principle, they should be cautioned against inclining the hand to the left, when intending to make cuts 2, 4, or 6. It should be always remembered that

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the force of the stroke against a person on their own level, must be derived from the sweep of the blade, and not from the motion of the arm.

MODES OF PARRYING.

We now arrive at the different modes of parrying, which are five in front, (including the one already practised, under the denomination of *guard;*) and three to the rear.

The *left* and *right protect* will be performed succeeding each other, without coming to the prepare, between the intervals of their performance.

Guard.

Left—Protect. One motion.

From the guard, raise the point of the blade perpendicular, and carry the hand with a quick motion, one foot to the left, the hand a little below the level of the shoulder, and the hilt held firm in the hand, with the edge directly from you, and the guard over the knuckles.

Right—Protect. One motion.

Without changing the direction of the blade, as held in the foregoing position, bend the elbow in a trifling degree, and carry the sword briskly to the right, directing the hand to the distance of two feet, from the position of *left protect*, holding the hilt of the sword in the same manner as before.

Prepare—to Guard. One motion.

To preserve uniformity in the motions of *left* and *right protect*, which are both applied on the same principle, it

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was necessary to distinguish the distance the hand is to move, from one position to the other ; but when opposed to an enemy, their application must depend on the direction of the cuts or thrusts which they are intended to parry.

The utmost attention must be paid to opposing the edge to the enemy's sabre, and keeping it firm in that position ; the arm to be properly extended for the purpose of resisting the force of the blow.

The two following motions are for the protection of the horse's head.

Guard.

Horse near side—Protect. One motion.

Direct the point of the blade forward to the left of the horse's head, and drop the hand a trifle from the guard, and hold the sword almost perpendicular, with a firm gripe of the hand ; this will protect the horse from cut I. or III.

Horse off side—Protect. One motion.

Raise the blade till it becomes perpendicular, carrying it at the same time, with a brisk motion to the exact position of *right protect.*

Prepare—to Guard.

The different guards to the front having been described, we now proceed to the retiring guards, which are performed upon a different principle, the arm being necessarily bent, to afford the proper protection to the arm. These guards must be executed succeeding each other, without coming to the *prepare* between them.

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Guard.

Bridle arm—Protect. One motion.

From the position of *guard*, carry the sword in a horizontal direction to the right, the edge of the blade leading, and the eyes following the direction of the blade, till past a right line; then turn the back of the hand under, and continue the motion of the blade to the rear; then drop the point, and bend the elbow, and come to the *bridle arm protect*, which consists in holding the sword hilt above the helmet of the cap, with the blade crossing the back of the head, and point of the left shoulder, and the bridle arm; the edge directed to the left, and turned a little upwards, in order to bring the mounting in a proper direction to protect the head.

Sword arm—Protect. One motion.

Carry the blade round the back of the head to the right, by extending the arm, and turning the wrist, till the palm of the hand is to the rear; the blade will then be on the right side of the *sword arm*, and hanging almost perpendicular; the head must be turned in that direction.

St. George. One motion.

Raise the point of the blade, carrying it in rear of the body, drop the hand, and extend the arm full length to the right, holding the sword horizontal, a little in rear of the head, the edge up, and so far above the head, as to be able to see your antagonist under the sword, and over your right shoulder.

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To the Rear—Cut. One motion.

Turn the body to the rear as far as possible, without moving the feet, drop the hand on a level with the shoulder, and extend the arm full length to the rear of your position; at the same time, make the cut to the rear, by conducting the point over the head, and as from 6, to 5, until it arrives in a right line with the arm; the back of the hand is then turned under, and the motion of the sword continued, till near the left shoulder; the sword then passes the head, in a horizontal position, and brought immediately to the position of *guard*, and the body turns again to the front. Return immediately from the *guard* to the position of *prepare*, without waiting for the word.

Guard.

Slope—Swords. Two motions.

1. Raise the point of the blade, and hold the edge square to the front, without bending the arm, or altering the position of the hand; slope the sword to the rear, so that the point shall be over the right shoulder.

2. Drop the hand to the position of *slope*, the back of the sword lying on the shoulder, the edge square to the front, and drop the left hand by the side.

GENERAL APPLICATION OF THE POINT.

The motions offensive and defensive, best adapted to the cavalry, have now been considered; except what relates to the point. But as that is applied upon a general principle, whether against cavalry or infantry, it has been reserved till we come to treat of the infantry part of the sys-

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tem. It has been already mentioned, that the sword has three distinct movements, when applied to the infantry; and which can only be used in two situations, on the near, or off side of the horse. The movements consist in *giving point*, the *parry*, and the *cuts*.

In the drill, the motions in each movement will be distinguished by numbers, according to the mode already pursued, and the recruit will wait for the instructor to count for each motion, as before directed. But precision being once acquired, the recruit is to be ordered to execute them without making any unnecessary pause between the motions. Let it be observed, that the safety and advantage in giving point, consists in opposing only a flank, and never a front to the antagonist; by which means the curve of a cimeter blade covers the body, whilst the guard protects the head.

Prepare—to Guard.

Left—Give Point. Two motions.

1. Without moving the feet, turn the head to the left, to which the body will also conform in a trifling degree; at the same time drop the point of the sword to the left, holding it on an angle of about forty-five degrees, and direct the point at an object considerably below your own level, upon the supposition of being on horseback. The hilt of the sword in this position will be in the hollow of the hand, with the thumb the under side, to support the blade, and the fore-finger on the opposite side, to give the point its proper direction; the back of the hand lying against the right cheek, the edge of the sword half way between a front and left line, and the eyes fixed on the object at which you thrust. The recruit will wait in this position for the next motion.

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2. Dart the sword down in the direction in which it was held, to the utmost extent of the arm; taking care not to alter the position of the hand or blade, but keep the arm extended till the next word of command.

To the Rear—Parry. Two motions.

1. Without changing the position of the hand, extend the sword arm to the front, and raise the sword on a level with the arm and shoulder, and a little to the left of your front, with the back of the sword down.

2. Bring the sword back with a quick motion to the rear, parallel with a front line, but a little to the left of your position, to prevent the sword from touching the horse in the parry, the back leading. Carry on the motion of the sword, till it becomes perpendicular, with the edge to the rear, and the hand in the hollow of the left shoulder. In this motion the body must be turned well to the left.

Cut—Four. One motion.

From the position in which the blade is left in finishing the *parry*, bring it back to the front with a good sweep outwards, with the edge leading, taking care not to cross with your blade parallel to your proper front, till the blade is considerably above the level of the horse's head, when it will turn to the right, and pass the head, and come to the *guard;* otherwise the animal would be in danger of receiving the cut.

Right—Give Point. Two motions.

1. Turn the body and head to the right as much as can be done without moving the feet, which are to stand fast; at the same time, drop the point of the sword to the right, on

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the same angle as before to the left, the back of the hand touching the right cheek, holding the hilt as before, and the edge of the blade to the right.

2. Give point by extending the arm full length, and wait in that position, for the next word of command.

To the Rear—Parry. Two motions.

1. Carry the blade to the front, on the right of the horse's head, when mounted, to gather a sweep, holding it horizontal, with the back of the hand and sword down; wait in this position, for the drill officer to count for the next motion.

2. With a quick action of the arm, carry the sword to the rear, with the back leading, and make the parry close to your position, but without hitting your horse, when mounted; raise the sword perpendicular to the rear, with the edge to the rear, the back to the front, the arm level with the shoulder, and fully extended.

Cut—Three. One motion.

From the *parry*, bring the sword to the front with a good sweep outwards, taking care that the edge lead in making the cut, and the same precaution not to cross parallel to the front, on account of the horse. When the point arrives above the horse's head, it is turned to the left, and brought to the guard; and then to the prepare, without the word.

The following motions apply against cavalry only.

Front—Give Point. Two motions.

1. Half face to the right, by turning on both heels; at the same instant, seize the hilt of the sword, in the same manner

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as when giving point to the right or left, and retire the hand back of the head, holding the sword horizontal, and in a line with the eye, the back of the sword against the face, and flat of the blade upwards.

2. Give point with a full extended arm, holding the sword horizontal, turning at the same time on the heels to the front, and keep the arm in that position, with the back of the hand and flat of the blade upwards.

Cut Five and Six. Three motions.

1. Retire the blade in its horizontal position to the right, by turning the back of the hand under, and bending the wrist so as to bring the blade within a foot of the right shoulder.

2. Make cut V., as before described, and pause with the sword near the left shoulder.

3. Make cut VI. and come again to the guard, and then to the prepare to guard without the word, or without counting.

As soon as these motions can be properly executed by the recruit, the instructor will drop the use of numbers, and direct the cuts V. and VI. to be performed in one motion, and with the greatest dexterity possible.

Guard.

Slope—Swords.

TO RETURN SWORDS.

The swords being at the slope, the squad will recieve the word—

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Carry—Swords.

*Enter—Swords.** Two motions.

1. Carry the sword hilt to the hollow of the left shoulder, having the back of the hand outward, and the blade perpendicular.

2. Drop the point of the sword to the scabbard, under the left arm, and enter the sword until the hand is even with the left breast, then wait for the next word of command.

Return—Swords. Two motions.

1. Thrust the sword home into the scabbard, and loosen instantly the sword knot from the wrist, keeping the hand upon the hilt.

2. Carry the hand with a smart action to the right thigh.

The movements of the swords have now been considered upon drill principles, in which the attention was directed solely to class them in such a manner as to lead the recruit progressively to the different changes of which the blade is susceptible, that he may acquire a perfect knowledge of each separately; the motions having not the least reference to what may be their arrangement under a proper system of exercise.

After having attained to a tolerable degree of accuracy, in the mode of executing separately the movements already laid down, it will be proper next to proceed to class them in-

* I have here chosen the word *enter swords*, as preparatory to *returning*, to obviate the difficulty that I have frequently experienced in learning companies to perform the motions together, on account of the difference in the time of their swords meeting their scabbards. If this be adopted, the motions can be performed without flugelmen, and without counting.

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to divisions, and perform them by word of command, taking the motions from flugelmen, according to principles hereafter described.

To front the wall will now no longer be necessary, as it is to be supposed that the position of every cut, as described on the circle, must now be fully in the recollection of every recruit.

In performing the exercise of the sword, it will be necessary that the head follow the direction of every motion; it will therefore be found useful, when performing it by company to have two flugelmen, one on each flank, who are to be careful to take the motions from each other, according to the change of position in the exercise, or in the points of dressing.

The distance of files will be laid down for the practice of the sword exercise, by battalion or companies, or smaller divisions. The files will be numbered the same, and the same words of command given to prepare the company for the performance of the sword exercise, as though they were mounted.

The company is supposed to be formed in regular order, in one rank, with swords returned.

FORMING RANKS FOR SWORD EXERCISE.

Attention.

Company will number themselves in right, centre, and left hand files—commencing on the right.

At this order, the first file on the right will say *right*, the second *centre*, the third *left*, the fourth *right*, so on to the left of the company.

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When this is accurately performed, and the company cautioned that they retain their numbers, the order will be given—

Form ranks of three—March.

At the word *march*, the right hand files will step one oblique step to the left, and form in front of the centre files; and the left hand files will step one oblique step to the rear and right, and form in rear of the centre files; taking care that the files exactly cover each other.

Handle—Swords.

Draw—Swords.

When in this situation, if the ground and circumstances will admit, the order should be given—*Front and rear rank, take distance for sword exercise;* but if the ground will not admit of the front rank's moving to the front, the order will be given—*Centre and rear ranks, take distance for sword exercise—March.*

At the word *march*, the centre and rear ranks, will extend their swords to the front, and step to the rear, till out of reach of the file in front, with the sword and arm extended full length to the front, in which position they will remain, with the back of the hand up, and the edge of the sword to the right, till the next word of command; the front remain at the carry.

Carry—Swords.

At this order, the point of the sword is raised, and brought to the carry.

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To the left, take distance, for sword exercise—March.

At the word *march*, each file will step off together with the side step, and extend the sword and arm to the right, with the back of the hand up, and the edge to the rear, and continue marching to the left, till the point of the sword is clear of the file on the right, when they will halt, without the word, but not come to the carry, till the order is given—

Carry—Swords.

The point is then raised, and the sword brought to the carry. The file on the right remain stationary, with their swords at the carry.

In this movement, the files must see that they exactly cover each other, and the ranks dress by the right.

As has been before observed, it is better, when practicable, to advance the front rank in taking distance for sword exercise, as it is much sooner performed, and with less difficulty. For that movement, the order is given—

Front and rear ranks—take distance for sword exercise—March.

When the front rank will advance two full paces, halt, and dress by the right, with their swords at the carry: the rear rank will step back, and take their distance from the centre rank, as before described; and both the centre and rear ranks, will keep their swords extended towards the files in front, till the order is given to come to the *carry*.

SIX DIVISIONS ON FOOT.

The sword exercise consists of the motions already described, arranged in six distinct classes of offensive and defen-

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sive movements, with reference to their application in those situations, which are most likely to occur in actual service.

Explanatory notes of the principles of application, comprised in each movement, will be given, and likewise further instruction, as to the mode of executing the different motions, which being now combined with others, vary in some respects, from the directions that have been laid down, for performing them singly. As the six divisions, when well acquired, are to be performed by one word of command, to designate the division, the memory must be assisted as much as possible, in order to enable each person to recollect the motions, as they succeed each other; for which purpose the following leading points should be observed.

Each division of movements commences with coming to the *prepare to guard*, from the position of *slope swords*, and is succeeded by the *guard*.

It is directed in the drill, that the sword be brought to the *guard*, from the last motion of cut VI., the object of which is to assist the recruit in keeping his hand in that position, during the six cuts. But when performing the exercise by divisions, the sword will be brought to the *prepare* immediately after finishing the last cut of the *assault*, without first coming to the *guard*.

The point is given from the *prepare to guard*, in every division but the last; and notwithstanding that in the other five divisions it may be given to the right and left; yet between each thrust, the sword is brought to the *prepare*, as it is to originate from that position. The *left* and *right protect*, are likewise made from the *prepare to guard*.

Each movement invariably concludes with the motions *prepare to guard*, the *guard*, and *slope swords*.

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The memory will therefore have to charge itself only with the particular motions, which belong to each of the six divisions of movements. This will be rendered perfectly clear, by the words of command which characterise the movements being distinguished by numbers.

The company being divided into ranks, and files extended, and swords drawn, will receive the caution—*Company will perform the Six Divisions by word of command.*

WORDS OF COMMAND.

FIRST DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

		From which flugelman the motion is to be taken.
	Prepare—to Guard.	Right.
	Guard.	Right.
No. 1.	*Assault.*	Right.
No. 2.	*Left—Protect.*	Left.
No. 3.	*Right—Protect.*	Right.
No. 4.	*Prepare—to Guard.*	Right.
No. 5.	*Front—Give Point.*	Right.
	*Prepare—to Guard.**	Right.
	Guard.	Right.
	Slope—Swords.	Right.

It must not be forgotten to come to the *prepare to guard*, upon the last motion of cut VI.

It must also be remembered, that the head follows the direction of the sword, in all the movements.

The motions, throughout the exercise, are to be performed sharp and correctly, paying strict attention to the dressing points.

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* Drop the point, and bring it with a sweep round the left elbow, to the *prepare to guard.*

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In the First Division, there are only five motions, which are not conformable to the general rule already stated.

The points of dressing, standing opposite the words of command, show from which flugelman the particular motions are to be taken in the exercise. But when the divisions are performed by way of instruction, the instructor may dispense with flugelmen, and exercise himself, or count for his squad to assist them in performing the motions together.

USE OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

The First Division, supposes one line attacked by another, when the *assault* is made indiscriminately, and the cuts defended by the other; after which your antagonist makes cut V. and VI., which you parry by the *left* and *right protect*. It is then supposed that your enemy is obliged to retire, in doing which, you give him *point*, which finishes the motions that characterise the movement.

SECOND DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

		Flugelman.
	Prepare—to Guard.	Right.
	Guard.	Right.
No. 1.	*Assault.*	Right.
No. 2.	*Guard.*	Right.
No. 3.	*Bridle Arm—Protect.*	Left.
No. 4.	*Sword Arm—Protect*	Right.
No. 5.	*St. George.*	Right.
No. 6.	*Rear—Cut.**	Right.
	Guard.	Right.
	Slope—Swords.	Right.

* Upon the last motion of this cut, come to the *prepare to guard.*

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USE OF THE SECOND DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

This Division also supposes the first line to be attacked by the second; the first line which stands fast, commences with the *assault;* it is then supposed that they are obliged to retire, in doing which, they face to the left about, and come to the *bridle arm protect*, in the same manner as when standing to the front. It is then supposed that your antagonist has fallen a little in rear, to attack you on the right, at which time, you come to the *sword arm protect;* and your enemy being defeated in that cut, will, in all probability, make an attempt at your head, which is defeated by the *St. George;* after which you make the *rear cut*, which he parries by the *right protect.*

The attack and defence in rear, should be practised on the march, and after it is finished, you will come to the *guard*, and *slope sword*, then face again to the front, and reverse the attack.

THIRD DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

	Flugelman.
Prepare—to Guard.	Right.
Guard.	Right.
No. 1. *Assault.*	Right.
No. 2. *Guard*	Right.
No. 3. *Horse—near side—Protect.*	Left.
No. 4. *Horse—off side—Protect.*	Right.
No. 5. *Cut* I. II. *and* I.*	Right.
No. 6. *Left—Protect.*	Left.
No. 7. *Right—Protect.*	Right.
No. 8. *Prepare—to Guard.*	Right.

* Upon the last motion of cut I. come to the *prepare to guard.*

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	Flugelman.
No. 9. *Front—Give Point.*	Right.
No. 10. *Cut*—I.	Right.
Guard.	Right.
Slope—Swords.	Right.

USE OF THE THIRD DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

The first line is attacked by the second, and the first line, after making the *assault*, will come to the *prepare*, and again to the *guard*, when the second line will cut I. at the horse's head, which is protected by the *horse near side protect;* your antagonist will then attempt to go round on your off side, and his first cut on that side will be II. at the horse's head offside, while you are at the right protect; this will leave your antagonist's head exposed, of which you will take the advantage, and make cuts I. II. and I., which cuts he will parry by protects similar to the *left* and *right protect.*

It is then supposed that your antagonist gives up the attempt to pass on your offside, and finds it necessary to retreat; in doing which he will turn round to the left, and in turning will cut V. and VI., which is parried by the *left* and *right protect;* but the *left protect* must be directly in front, your antagonist being on the right at the time of making the cut. It is then supposed that your antagonist is not yet out of reach, you therefore give him point at the right shoulder, which he will parry by dropping the point of his sword under your blade, and carry it off to the front. This will expose his arm to cut I., which cut must be quickly made before he is out of reach, and by springing a little to the front. This cut he will parry by dropping the point of

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the sword so as to cover the arm, which finishes the Third Division.

It must be remembered, that in cutting I. II. and I. in the Third Division, the hand must be kept up well, and the cuts made well to the right.

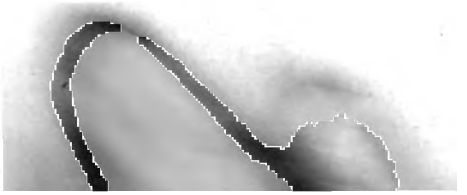
FOURTH DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

		Flugelman.
	Prepare—to Guard.	Right.
	Guard.	Right.
No. 1.	*On your Right—to the Front Parry.*	Right.
No. 2.	*Cut* II. *and* I.	Right & Left.
No. 3.	*Right—Give Point.*	Right.
No. 4.	*Prepare—to Guard.*	Right.
No. 5.	*Left—Give Point.*	Left.
No. 6.	*Cut* III. *and* IV.	Right & Left.
	Guard.	Right.
	Slope—Swords.	Right.

USE OF THE FOURTH DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

As this division is calculated solely to defend against infantry, attention must be paid to the principles given in the drill lessons, for the application both of the point and edge of the sword.

Parrying a bayonet to the front, is performed on the same principle as parrying to the rear. When the word of command is given for this movement, retire the sword arm as far to the rear as possible, the edge of the blade leading in a horizontal direction, and in a line with the shoulder; when arrived at the extent of the arm, the action of the wrist is to carry on the motion of the blade till it becomes perpendicular, with the point upwards, and back of the blade to the



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right. These motions must be executed with the greatest quickness. Here the recruit will make a small pause, then make his parry to the front, with the back of the sword, in completing which, he recovers his blade over his left shoulder, to be in readiness to cut II. and I. In bringing his blade from the parry to its position for making his cuts, the moment it has passed over the horse's head, he carries the point with a sweep round his left to the rear; the back of the sword hand to touch the left temple, the edge of the blade upwards, with the back resting on the shoulder, and the point sunk considerably below the level of the hilt. In this position, wait for the order to cut II. and I., the former on the off, and the latter on the near side of the horse.

To parry a bayonet when mounted, the parry must be made close to the horse on each side, but the cuts must be made a little from you, where the infantry are supposed to stand.

In giving a cut against infantry, the body must be turned in the direction of the cut, and correspond with the action of the blade; and in recovering the sword from one side to the other, let it cross the head in the position described for *St. George;* and pause a second in that situation, till the eye is supposed to have fixed on its object. From the cut I. return to the *prepare to guard.*

After giving point to the right, the sword is brought to the *prepare*, by turning the point to the rear, on account of the horse's head being in the way of turning it in front. After giving point to the left, the hand is carried to the right, and well to the rear, to gather a sweep in making cut III. on the off side of the horse; holding the sword in rear of the head, on an angle of forty-five degrees, the edge up.

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At the word to cut III. and IV., the cut III. will be made well out, to avoid hitting the horse when mounted. After finishing cut III. turn the body well to the left, and bring the hand to the hollow of the left shoulder, the sword perpendicular, the edge to the rear, and in the exact position of *left parry;* after making a pause of a second in this position, you make cut IV., as was described in the drill, and then come to the *prepare to guard*, which finishes the Fourth Division.

USE OF THE FOUTH DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

The Fourth Division is calculated for the charge of a line of infantry in a narrow pass occupied by them on both sides, and cannot be conveniently practised in squad exercise; the particular positions of the contending parties will therefore be omitted.

The first movement is to force the bayonets off to the front on the off side of the horse, and apply the edge to the right and left, with the point, keeping both sides of the enemy occupied, till the defile is supposed to be past.

FIFTH DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

		Flugelman.
	Prepare to guard.	Right.
	Guard.	Right.
No. 1.	*Left—Cut* I. *and* II.	Left.
No. 2.	*Right—Cut* I. *and* II.	Right.
No. 3.	*Left—Give Point.*	Left.
No. 4.	*Prepare—to Guard.*	Left.
No. 5.	*Right—Give Point.*	Right.
No. 6.	*Cut* V. *and* IV.	Left & Right.
	Guard.	Right.
	Slope Swords.	Right.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FIFTH DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

To cut I. and II. on the left, the hand is carried to the left as far as a left line; at the same time, the point of the sword is carried over the head to the right shoulder, and the cuts executed the same as cuts I. and II. in front; taking care that the hand is kept well up. On the last motion of cut II. the sword passes over the head, and is brought to the *guard* on the right, where it will remain till the order to cut I. and II. on that side.

As the cuts and thrusts in this division are all applied on the right and left, it will be necessary to turn the body as much as possible in the direction of the sword. The difficulty experienced by beginners in making cut II. on the near side originates from their suffering the hand to sink from the given position of the guard.

Return to the *prepare to guard*, upon the last motion of cut II. on the off side.

In giving point to the right and left, conform to rules laid down in the drill for giving point. The moment the point is given to the right, turn the edge of the blade to the front, and head to the left, keeping the arm and sword extended in a right line, in readiness to make cut V. on the near side, as soon as the order is given.

Cut V. is made on the left, and cut IV. on the right side of the horse; and upon the conclusion of the last motion of cut IV. come to the *prepare to guard*.

USE OF THE FIFTH DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

This division is intended to apply on the retreat, where it is supposed that the enemy are riding past on both sides, and the cuts and thrusts are given as the adversaries approach on either flank.

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It has been supposed by some, that this division is intended for the defence of one man against two, they standing on the right and left, and it is even so asserted by some authors; but it would be idle to suppose that our enemy on either flank would remain inactive, while we were applying our cuts and thrusts in the opposite direction. It is therefore more properly supposed, to be one man against six, three on each flank.

The movements of the Fifth Division are all offensive movements, and applied alternately on the left and right, as it is supposed the antagonists arrive within reach. The enemy is supposed to arrive first on the left, at whom you make cut I. and II., he is then out of reach, at which time you discover the second approach on your right, and come to the *guard* in that direction, and as he passes cut I. and II. which he parries, and is immediately out of reach, and you at the *prepare to guard*. At this time you perceive the third approach on the left, at which you give *point* in that direction, which he parries by carrying it off to the front. The fourth then appears on the right, at whom you also give point; at this instant you discover the fifth on the left, and make cut V., and the sixth will approach in quick succession, and receive cut IV. which concludes the division.

When recruits become mounted, and there be a sufficient number present, this division should be put in practice in the way here described; but when performed on foot, by way of instruction, three may be posted in line and perform it standing. The instructor may give the words of command for the movement, to the one who is posted in the centre for that purpose; but the others will remain at the *prepare*. The cuts I. and II. are protected by dropping the point in such a manner, from the *left* and *right protect*, as to re-

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ceive the cuts square across the *fort* of your sword; the hand carried in the direction of your antagonist. The point given to the left is parried by a protect to the front; and the thrust to the right by what is called the *left parry*, and is done by dropping the point and raising the hand, and giving the sword a sweep to the front. The cuts V. and IV., are parried by a protect in front.

SIXTH DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

		Flugelman.
	Prepare—to Guard.	Right.
	Guard.	Right.
No. 1.	*Right—Give Point.*	Right.
No. 2.	*Cut* I. *and* II.	Right.
No. 3.	*Left—Parry.*	Left.
No. 4.	*Left—Protect.*	Left.
No. 5.	*Right—Protect.*	Left.
No. 6.	*Front—Give Point.*	Left.
	Prepare—to Guard.	Left.
	Guard.	Right.
	Slope—Swords.	Right.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIXTH DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

This is one man against two, as they pass on the right and left. From the guard the sword is brought in the position to give point to the right, by a horizontal motion of the blade, similar to that of cut VI. but the motion is continued round over the head, and placed in the direction of the thrust, by turning the body as much as possible to the right, and gathering the hilt of the sword in the hollow of the hand, placing the blade in a horizontal line to the right.

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After giving point to the right, the cuts I. and II. are made at the same object at which you thrust. Immediately after finishing cut II. the sword is brought in the position of *left parry*, as before described. To make the parry, drop the point of the blade to the rear, and raise the hand, making the circle by bringing it round to the front in the same position.

As the defence is made to an attack on the near side, in pursuit, the *left protect* must be carried as much to the left as the arm will permit; and the *right protect* in front, in the direction of the horse's left ear.

From the position of *right protect* in front, you give point by gathering the hilt in the hollow of the hand, and retiring it back of the head, turning the body well to the right, then complete the motion, and come to the *prepare to guard* at the word.

USE OF THE SIXTH DIVISION OF MOVEMENTS.

This Division is likewise performed on the march; the enemy is supposed to be riding past, on the right and left; the first approaches on the right, at which you give point, and before he is out of reach, you make cuts I. and II., when it is supposed that he has rode past. It is then supposed, that a second comes up on the left, and gives you point at the left breast, which is parried by the *left parry;* and as your adversary rides past, it is presumed he will make cuts V. and IV which are parried by the *left* and *right protect;* you will then immediately give him point at the back, which closes the retreat.

The Sixth Division may likewise be practised standing, and the same motions made use of as when marching. The

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cuts and thrusts in this division are parried the same as in the Fifth Division.

As soon as each division of movements are correctly acquired by word of command, they must then be performed by only one word, specifying the particular division of movements.

In this case the motions are all to be taken from the flugelman, without waiting for any other command than the one already mentioned.

After the exercise is completed, it will be necessary to form rank entire; which may be done in the following manner:

Close ranks—March.

At the word *march*, they will close to the rank from which they opened. If they were opened from the centre rank, the front rank will step back in close order with the centre rank; if they took distance from the front rank, the centre and rear ranks will close to the front, in close order, and halt without the word; the order is then given—

Form rank entire—March.

When each file will step to their places, and form one rank as before.

If files were extended after forming in ranks, and it be wished to close them, the order will be given—

To the Right—Close your Files—March.

This will be executed by the side step.

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PART II.

DRILL ON HORSEBACK.

To become a perfect cavalry swordsman, horsemanship is indispensably necessary, and without it very little benefit can be derived from the science. Good riding does not consist in urging a horse forward with precipitation, and checking him with violence ; but a dragoon and his horse, should be so formed to each other, as to act as one body ; for which purpose the rider should make himself acquainted with the temper and powers of the animal, so that by a judicious management, the horse may be rendered docile, and execute readily, whatever may be expected of him.

Great patience will be found necessary in training the horses to quit the ranks readily, if they have been accustomed only to act in squadron. And it is alone, by temper and perseverance, not by severity, that vice is to be conquered, and those tricks surmounted, which in horses generally originate in timidity.

Before the sword exercise is attempted to be performed on horseback, it will be necessary to render the horses steady, by accustoming them to the sight of the sabre ; which is easily effected, by frequently making the cuts V. and VI to the front, and dropping the blade, both on the near and off side, as is done in saluting The horse should never be struck with the sword, as it will render him unsteady, and his apprehensions afterwards will never allow him to face the weapon,

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which will have the effect of placing his rider on the defensive, whenever attacked.

As the first duty of a company of cavalry, after being mounted, is to form company and post their officers, it might be thought proper to treat of that subject in this place; but as that more properly belongs to movements, it will be omitted until the commencement of the Third Part.

The instructions in this part will be given with reference to a company, but are equally applicable to a battalion, or squadron, in the field, of which I shall also treat in the Third Part.

The company being mounted, and formed in regular order in one rank, with the files numbered into three ranks, and the officers all in their places, the commander wishing to perform the six divisions of movements, the distance of ranks and files will be taken as follows:

DISTANCE OF RANKS ON HORSEBACK.

Attention.

Handle—Swords.

Draw—Swords.

Company will perform Sword Exercise.

Form ranks of Three—March.

At this order, the right hand files, or all those who number *right*, will move to the front, and form one third of a horse's length in front of those who number *centre*; and the left hand files will rein back, and take post directly in rear of the centre file, the distance of the third of a horse's length

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between head and croup; each rank taking care to cover correctly, by placing their horses square to the front.

To the Front—Prove Distance of Files.

The sword is extended to the front, in a horizontal line, with the back of the hand up, where it remains till the order to *carry*, or *slope swords*. The front rank remain at the carry.

To the Right—Prove Distance of Files.

The swords are then extended to the right, in the same manner; the right hand files remain at the carry. The caution is then given—

Perform Sword Exercise in Six Divisions of Movements, by Flugelmen.

At this caution, the four sergeants, if they understand the exercise as they ought, will move to the front, face the company, and exercise as flugelmen. The order is then given—

First Division of Movements.

At this word, the company will commence the movement, without waiting for any other order.

In completing each division of movements, the line will return to the position of *slope swords*, when they will remain seated steady, dressing to the right, and without the least motion whatever.

After a pause of a few seconds, the commanding officer will repeat the next word of command—

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Second Division of Movements.

In like manner, the officer must repeat his commands, through the remaining four divisions, which are comprised in the sword exercise.

In performing the exercise mounted, the reins must be held very short, so as to enable the rider, by the least action of the bridle-hand, to regulate the motion of his horse's head, in order to prevent the blade from being obstructed in its course; and that the tightness of the reins may not occasion any reining back, or impatience in the animal, take care to ease him by carrying the hand sufficiently forward for that purpose; at the same time, feel his mouth, without bearing a dead weight in that direction.

The exercise must at first be performed slow, till great correctness of execution in every motion is attained.

In each cut, made either to the right or left of the front, the bridle hand is to feel the horse's mouth to the opposite direction, in order to prevent the possibility of danger to the animal. If this is not done with judgment, the horse will become unsteady. The slightest inclination of the hand is sufficient for the purpose required, if the reins are properly held. There is no danger whatever, of wounding the horse, provided the edge of the blade is kept outwards, agreeably to the drill instructions; or of its being impeded in moving, either to the front or rear, if attention is paid not to cross parallel to your front, till the point of the sword is brought above the level of the shoulder. Too much attention cannot be paid to those particulars, as on their observance, the safety of the animal, and dexterity in the exercise of the sabre, in a great measure depend. The positions of *carry*,

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and *slope swords*, are the same when on horseback, as executed on foot.

In performing the six divisions of movements, it is to be observed as an invariable rule in coming to the *guard*, to rise in a small degree in the stirrups, but not clear of the saddle, and to return to the usual seat on horseback with the motion to *slope swords*.

The assault, and the different guards, both to the front and rear, have no particular variation from the foot practice.

In giving point to the front, the toe of the left foot must be turned to the horse's side, and the heel out, otherwise it will be impossible to bring the left shoulder and elbow in the direction required in the first motion, which consists in placing them in a line with the horse's head.

The same rule must be observed in cutting to the rear. Whatever movement is made, whether applied to cavalry or infantry, the balance of the body must be preserved by means of the knees and thighs, without throwing the weight partially on either stirrup; as upon service, horses are very subject to slip through their girths, notwithstanding every possible attention that may be paid to remedy the inconvenience; therefore, if the balance is not preserved, the saddle will turn and dismount the rider, of which many fatal examples have occurred.

SWORD DRILL MOVING IN CIRCLE.

In order to apply skilfully, in actual service, the different movements of the sword comprised in this exercise, it will be necessary to acquire a firm seat on horseback. For this purpose, the company must be trained by the riding master in

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squads of eighteen or twenty men, to perform the exercise in a correct seat, when moving round a circle in a hand gallop. The precise position consists in placing the foot so far into the stirrup, as to bring the inner part of the ball of the foot on the outer rim of the stirrup-iron.

From the hip-bone downwards, the leg and thigh are to be turned round to the saddle, the knee-joint nearly straight, the toes turned well in, and the heels sunk as low as they will admit of. According to these instructions, the knee and thigh will have so firm a gripe of the saddle, that neither the loss of a stirrup, or any sudden motion of the animal can shake the rider from his position. The belly and chest are to be brought forward, whilst the points of the shoulders are pressed back, and the head carried well up. The only motion of the body below the saddle, is to be derived from the instep, and above it, from the small of the back. Attention must be paid in every particular to the rules laid down for the soldier's position on horseback; as omission in any point, would prevent his ever acquiring a firm seat. Great care should likewise be taken that the heels are sunk well down, otherwise the balance of the body, which ought to be thrown backwards, will be brought forward, when a sudden halt is liable to displace the rider.

The length of the stirrups will be fitted to the under part of the inner ankle-bone.

As in this mode of practice there are no flugelmen, the motions are not required to be executed so exactly together, the object being principally to attain a correctness of execution, and a firm position on horseback.

The different movements will at first be executed by word of command at a walk, and the squad is not to be made to

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gallop, until they have acquired a confirmed seat, and execute their motions with spirit and precision.

When they perform in a gallop, the pace is to be regulated by order, and after each division of movements, to be brought from the gallop to the trot, then to the walk, and finally to be halted.

Attention must be paid, that the horse leads with the proper leg; and the practice should be equally directed to the left and right.

Want of exactness, either in the positions of individuals, or the execution of the exercise, must be promptly corrected; and frequently it will be necessary to halt them for that purpose, in order to instruct separately, the person who may require it.

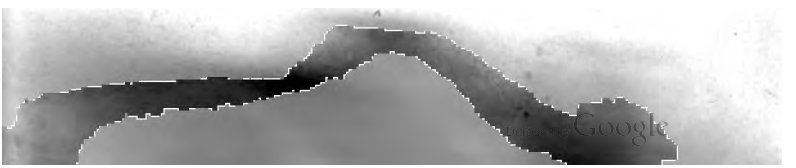
As the exercise in circle is severe for horses, much is left to the direction and judgment of the drill officer, who is required to pay great attention in this respect, and particularly in the management of heavy cavalry.

The distance of a horse's length is to be preserved between each file.

THE SIX DIVISIONS OF MOVEMENTS PERFORMED IN SPEED.

As soon as the squad is able to perform the exercise moving in circle, let them execute the same in speed, upon a right line. For which purpose draw up the squad in one rank, at the extremity of a range of two hundred yards; the drill officer placing himself at the intermediate distance, where he may be best able to see and correct their movements.

Only one man is to perform at the same time; they will all execute individually the six divisions, beginning with the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first, which they are to repeat as many times as may be required, to confirm them in the perfect execution of the motions, and management of the horse. As each man concludes his division of movements, he is to form at the opposite end of the range, from which he set off, fronting the same way as before, and formed on a parallel line.

It will frequently be found necessary, for the drill officer to ride by the side of the person performing the division, in order to regulate the pace, which should never exceed three quarters speed, at the same time, to correct the rider's position on horseback, and insure precision in the different movements; as on no account, is the smallest deviation to be admitted in the mode of practice, pointed out for performing the exercise in line.

RUNNING AT THE RING.

Having acquired a firm seat on horseback, and correctness in the execution of the sword exercise with the horse in speed; the next qualification requisite, is to attain precision in the application of the point and edge.

Running at the ring, is adapted for the particular purpose of training the swordsman to carry his point with certainty to any given space, which must be the result of repeated habit and long practice.

The mode of practice, consists in giving point through a ring, which is suspended at the degree of height which cavalry are supposed to occupy. The ring is to be made of metal, and to measure in diameter five inches, the inner circle to be four inches, and the depth one quarter. This is the largest size which ought to be used, and is only adapted

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to beginners, who must be progressively led in their practice from large to small rings, till they are enabled to give point with a tolerable degree of certainty, within the diameter of a crown piece.

In order to suspend the ring at the height required, it will be necessary to construct a machine, which will answer the purpose of placing the ring in all the different directions, in which it can be required to apply the point.

This machine, which by way of distinction will be termed the ring post, must be placed in a situation, where there is a tolerable even surface of seventy yards, allowing a range of fifty or sixty yards, up to the ring, and ten or fifteen yards beyond it, which will be space sufficient to check the most awkward horse.

In running at the ring, there are two things to be acquired; first, extreme precision in giving point; and, secondly, great promptitude and dexterity in bringing the horse to the right or left about.

The person who is to run at the ring, will place himself mounted at the extremity of the range, (and when giving point to the front) opposite the ring. His bit-rein must be drawn up short, keeping it firm between his fingers and thumb, in order that he may be able to check his horse within the shortest compass possible; he must be seated in his saddle with his sword sloped; the first ten paces he ought to move in a trot, and then put his horse into a canter, taking care that he leads with his off leg, at the same time the rider will press on the stirrups, by sinking the heel, and straightening the knee, and bring his sword in the position of *prepare to guard.* As he approaches the ring, he must increase his speed, so as to arrive at it with considerable rapidity; when within fifteen yards, let him bring his sword to the

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position of the guard, and finally, to that of giving point to the front, the instant he is within distance to make the thrust. This he must do, directing the point to the centre of the circle, which, by being elevated a little above the level of the hand, must necessarily cause the ring to fall down to the sword hilt, provided the blade was properly directed.

The moment the point has been given, come to the *sword arm protect*;* check the horse, and bring him to the right about, in order to get on the antagonist's near side, before he can bring his own horse round; the advantages of which manœuvre, will be obvious to persons acquainted with the principles of skirmishing.

Beginners are extremely apt to divide their attention, in the direction of the blade, between the point and the ring, which, almost to a certainty, makes them fail in the proper aim, the sight being distracted between the two objects.

The mode that ought to be pursued, is to fix the attention entirely on the ring, and not to look in the least to the position of the blade, which will always follow the direction of the right.

Whether in encountering your enemy, or in pursuing him, observe as an invariable rule, never to allow your horse to be in a line parallel with his, at the instant of attack, as it would expose your horse's head unnecessarily. Therefore,

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* In an attack of cavalry, no movement can be made without being in consequence open to a retort. It therefore must be an invariable rule, after making an offensive movement, to come to the protection of the part exposed thereby. If in passing your antagonist, a thrust or cut is made by you on the right, come immediately after to the position of *sword arm protect*, and look well to the rear in that direction. If the movement is made to the left, then come to the protection of the *bridle arm*.

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in receiving your antagonist on the off side, incline your horse to the left, when within the distance of a couple of yards of each other, in order that your sword arm may meet him in a direct line. Whereas, moving parallel, your horse's head would have been the first point within reach of his sabre. Upon the same principle, when in pursuit, turn your horse in the opposite direction to that in which you come up with your antagonist. It will be necessary to attend to the same mode of advancing, when running at the ring, or in giving edge.

In giving point to the left, come with your horse to the left about; and to the right about when giving point to the right or front.

The rules laid down for running at the ring in one direction, hold good with respect to the others; and the practice consists in giving point against cavalry to the front, on the off and near sides. Likewise against infantry, as practised at the foot drill, with this difference, that in place of the ring, a ball, formed of canvass or cloth, and stuffed with hay, must be placed at the height required for foot practice.

APPLICATION OF THE EDGE.

Precision in the application of the edge, is as necessary in acting against cavalry or infantry, as of the point. It is therefore requisite to acquire correctness of execution by frequent practice, which, in order to preserve the swords, must be applied to substances of the least resistance. It will therefore be necessary to establish willow sticks, lately cut, on the top of which place a turnip, or any other substance of as little resistance, and against which, the edge of the sword may be directed.

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It being impossible to furnish in sufficient quantities, willows of the height and size that are necessary, a machine will be found requisite; by means of the edge-post, a twig of ten or twelve inches, will be in length fully sufficient for the purpose of practice, as it is fitted into the top of the machine, which is made to sink, or rise, to the degree of height required. The same range is to be allowed for this practice, as in running at the ring. The pace is to be regulated on a similar principle; first, trot ten paces with the sword sloped; then canter, rise in the stirrups, and come to the *prepare*. When within twenty yards of the edge-post, bring the sword up to the *guard;* and make cut I. on the off side, as soon as within reach of it, at the same instant, protect the sword arm, bring the horse upon his haunches, and turn him to the right about.*

In like manner must be practised the six cuts, and the one to the rear. The former are to be applied in the directions of the off and near side in front.

Particular attention must be paid to the following instructions, relative to the mode of giving edge.

Let the blade be sharpened six inches to the point, in order that you may be able to apply it with effect, and without this precaution, it may be difficult to judge how far the edge is carried correctly.

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* Until greater attention be paid in the breaking and suppling of horses than is at present shewn, caution will be required in making the short turns, pointed out in this drill practice. It is indispensably necessary to the service of a light dragoon, that his horse should be supple and upon his haunches; the principle holds good with respect to the heavy cavalry, although the same rapidity of movement and exertion, is not expected from their horses.

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It should be remembered that little force is requisite to produce effect from the application of the edge, if conducted with skill, and that, with a straight sword, or cimeter blade, no cut can be made with effect or security, where the weapon does not at once free itself, from the object to which it is applied; otherwise it must turn in the hand, and give a contusion, rather than a cut; for which reason, those wounds are most severe, which are made nearest to the point. A swordsman cannot, therefore, be too accurate in judging the distance within the reach of his weapon, which can alone be done by habit and strict attention.

With a cimeter blade, not more than four or five inches of the point should meet your adversary; and still less with a straight blade, the construction of which is by no means so well calculated for extricating itself.

In coming to the position of the guard, direct the sword hand to the antagonist's left ear, or (in drill practice) immediately to the object at which the cut is intended to be made, keeping the hand above the level of the shoulder; and as the hilt is to be a protection for the head, at the moment the blade is in the direction of making either a *thrust* or a *cut*, it ought never to be removed from the position pointed out, when acting against cavalry; and as the antagonist changes his, let the sword hand shift accordingly; but, should he get round to the rear, then of course the guard must give way to the modes of protecting in that direction.

Running at the ring, and giving edge, may be practised together, with various combinations, in order to increase the difficulty of execution, and thereby render the swordsman more expert in skirmishing. This is to be done by placing edge-posts at different distances on each side of the range, to

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which the six cuts may be applied on the right and left, whilst moving in speed to give point.

Too much attention cannot be paid in attaining perfection in the lessons of running at the ring, and giving edge against infantry and cavalry; as in these are united horsemanship, and every offensive movement which form the basis of skirmishing.

It is not merely the ready execution of all the offensive and defensive movements of this system, as practised under a form of exercise, that will render a person a pefect swordsman. Therefore, in order to become a master of the sword, it will be necessary to apply all its principles, by man opposing man, under certain limitations, in such a way as to call forth every possible exertion of skill in individuals, both in what relates to horsemanship, and the use of the weapon; for which purpose, the drill instructions will extend to the attack and defence: a mode of practice the best adapted to those situations on actual service, in which soldiers are most likely to be engaged, as it obliges them to think for themselves, and to act independent of each other; which on service are, in a body of light troops, inestimable qualities. It likewise has the effect of training the horses to quit the ranks readily, and the dragoons to manage them entirely with one hand; whereas, at present, they generally employ both, unaccustomed as they are to manœuvre with swords drawn.

ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

Prior to the attack and defence, the positions to be opposed to the guard (as held preparatory to an offensive movement) should be perfectly understood. This is to be acquired by the drill officer walking his horse round his pupil in

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the first position termed the *guard*, when the recruit being stationary, will adopt the consequent positions; as, for example: Supposing the drill officer makes his approach from the rear, on the near side, the position to meet this, would be the *bridle arm protect;* and as the officer advances, the blade is to be brought in a progressive degree to the *horse near side protect;* and from thence carried on to the *guard*, as the officer by going round the front, arrives on the off side. At this instant, both are on the position termed the *guard;* but as the drill officer continues his round on the off side, the dragoon will turn his body and sword hand to the right, in proportion to the movement of the officer; and when he can no longer preserve his hand and right eye in a direct line with the left ear of his antagonist, he must drop the point in a small degree to the front, in order to come to the *sword arm protect*, without bringing the blade round the head. From the *sword arm protect*, gradually raise the sword to the *St. George*, and continue in that position, turning the body to the rear, observe the movement of the officer until he arrives again on the near side, at which time (and not before) it will be safe to drop the blade into the position of *bridle arm protect*, from whence the lesson commenced.

From the foregoing example, it must be obvious, that the changes of position in the recruit, are movements adapted to meet the fixed guard of the drill officer, and that both the one and the other are only preparatory positions to offensive movements, whilst they afford protection at the moment.

It will now be proper to point out the application of those movements contained in the six divisions, by instructing the soldier in the principles of the attack and defence, and shewing him the different points of attack, and the retort to be made under the local situation of each movement; for which pur-

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pose he is to be seated on his horse, and to remain stationary, in order to receive the attack of the drill officer, who will ride round him, making the different offensive movements, repeating at the same time, the positions requisite to be adopted for defence, which repetition may be omitted as soon as the eye and execution of the dragoon are sufficiently quick to render it unnecessary.

He is to be trained equally to attack as to defend, and as soon as a squad is formed, they may be drawn up in two ranks, in order that the rear and front rank men, may attack each other alternately, after which, the practice will extend to the attack and defence in speed.

At the beginning, the drill officer will find it difficult to enforce a correct execution of the guards and cuts, it being frequently a fault with beginners, to forget the principles of drill practice, the moment the attention becomes divided; for which reason, more than usual care must be taken to see that there is no deviation from the system, which requires the arm to be kept perfectly straight, in order that the wrist alone may act. The edge to be carried, and the protects made with the *fort** of the sword, and not the *feeble*. It should be an invariable rule, not to suffer an adversary to disengage his blade immediately after a parry, unless it be to direct an offensive movement, in which case (except he make a feint) by parrying in the opposite direction, there is a certainty of meeting his blade.

It will be necessary for the men to be instructed to preserve the edge of their swords; for which reason a certain number should be made use of alone at the drill.

The *fort* of the sword, is that half nearest the hilt; the *feeble* is that half nearest the point.

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If men are taught in early practice, to carry correctly the edge, in performing the six cuts, there is little danger of their being misled, by their applying the flat of the blade in an attack, particularly, as the practice they must necessarily have, in running at the edge-post, will be sufficient to confirm them in the means of carrying an edge, whenever it is required so to do; however, should any person be found sufficiently awkward, to require his being brought back to the drill practice to become correct in giving edge, it can easily be done.

ATTACK AND DEFENCE IN LINE.

This is laid down for an instructor and his pupil, but is applicable to a company or battalion, in two lines, with files extended, and facing each other. The instructor will place his pupil in a position where he can ride round him, and make the offensive movements which follow, and instruct him in making the defensive movements, which are set opposite.

The instructor will arrive so far in front, as to be able to make the first cut at the left of the horse's head; he will then pass round on the right, and in rear, and again to the front on the near side.

OFFENSIVE.	DEFENSIVE.
Cut I. at the horse's head, on the near side.	The defence is, near side protect.

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OFFENSIVE.	DEFENSIVE.
Cut II. at the horse's head on the off side.	Horse off side protect.*
Cut I. at the face, off side. Parry cut III. by dropping the point, and by sinking the guard.	Left protect, and return cut III. at the instructor's wrist.
Cut I. at the thigh or body, on the off side. Parry cut VI. by the right protect.	Right protect, resting the hilt of the sword on the knee, when return cut VI. at the instructor's neck.
Cut I. at the sword arm.	Come to the sword arm protect.
Cut II. at the bridle arm, from the rear.	Bridle arm protect.†
Give point at the back, near side.	Left parry.‡

* This in the drill, must be performed by dropping the point to the *hanging guard*, to afford the proper protection to the horse.

† In changing from the sword arm protect, to the bridle arm protect, press the horse with the left leg, which will throw his croup round, and by this means, deprive your antagonist of the advantage of attacking you in rear, which he would otherwise possess.

‡ Upon the first motion of giving point, being made by the instructor, drop from the *bridle arm protect*, to the position required for left parry.

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OFFENSIVE.	DEFENSIVE.
Cut I. at the back of the head, near side.	Left protect.
Cut II. at the face, near side.	Right protect in front.
Cut I. at the horse's head, on the near side, and pass to the front.	Horse near side protect, and as the instructor moves forward, spring up your horse, and return cut VI. at his sword arm; then halt and come to the prepare to guard, and be ready to commence the movement again.
Parry cut VI. is made by dropping the point, and raising the hilt, and holding the sword perpendicular, in rear of your position.	

It must be remembered that every movement, from whatsoever quarter it may proceed, is made immediately from the position preceding it, without first coming to the guard between the motions.

PURSUIT ON THE NEAR SIDE, OR THE ATTACK AND DEFENCE IN SPEED.

This will commence on the near side in rear; the instructor and pupil face the same way, with swords at the prepare; when the instructor is ready to commence the movement, he will give the word *guard*, and at the same time come to the guard himself, and the pupil to the *bridle arm protect*. The instructor, seeing the pupil guarded against a

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cut at the bridle arm, immediately comes to the position of giving point, and the pupil to the *left parry.*

This attack is first to be executed in a walk, and finally in speed.

ATTACK AND DEFENCE IN SPEED.

ATTACK.	DEFENCE.
Guard.	Bridle arm protect.
Right give point, at the small of the back.	Left parry.
Cut I. at the back of the head.	Left protect.
Cut II. at the face.	Right protect in front.
Cut I. at the horse's head, on the near side.	Horse near side protect.

After parrying the cut directed at the horse's head on the near side, return cut VI. at the instructor's sword arm, in the same manner as in the attack and defence in line, pressing your horse at the same instant up to the instructor's near side, your sword being at the guard, and the instructor's at the *bridle arm protect*, which brings you in the position where the movement commenced ; you then give him point, which places him, in his turn, on the defensive, when the same movements are to be repeated, as each alternately becomes the pursuer. The person pursued must be attentive in checking his horse, in order to enable his pursuer to come easily up with him, otherwise the object of practice would be frustrated, and in place of its being a lesson of instruction, it would be a trial of speed between the horses.

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PART III.

MODE OF MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING.

HORSES being in line, and the men standing by their heads on the left, will receive the word—

Prepare—to Mount. Three motions.

1. Step back with the right foot, so far as to bring your right side against the middle of the saddle, turning to the right on the left heel as you step, and bring up the left foot within four inches of the right, at the same time, quit the reins with the right hand, and seize them with the left, slipping the hand along the reins to the loop, put the fore finger over the right reins of the bridle, the little finger over the left, and grasp a lock of the mane with the left hand.

2. Take hold of the stirrup with your right hand, pull it towards you, and place your left foot therein.

3. Bring your right hand down the right side, and look square across the horse.

Mount. Two motions.

1. Bring the right hand smartly upon the off part of the cantle of the saddle, and raise yourself straight in the stirrup, the body perpendicular, and look square across the horse.

2. Swing the right leg over the saddle, without rubbing against any thing, shifting the right hand, at the same time, seat yourself easily down, and catch the stirrup with the

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right foot; at the same time quit the mane with the left hand, and slip back the loop to its proper place.

Prepare—to Dismount. Two motions.

1. With the right hand sieze the reins of the bridle, about five or six inches back of your left, and raise them a little towards your breast; at the same time, with the left hand, slip the loop down to the horse's neck, and grasp a lock of the mane with the same hand.

2. Throw the reins out of the right hand down the right side of the horse's neck, and bring the right hand down the right side; at the same time quit the right stirrup.

Dismount. Four motions.

1. Bring the right hand smartly upon the right holster cap.

2. Raise yourself up a little, and bring the right foot to the left, at the same time slip the right hand back upon the seat of the saddle, and look square across the horse, the body perpendicular.

3. Sink the body till the right foot strikes the ground, keeping the right hand upon the seat of the saddle.

4. Quit the stirrup with the left foot, stepping it to the front, and turn on the right heel, and bring up the right foot by the side of the left; at the same time quit the mane and bridle with the left hand, and with the right hand seize the left reins close to the bit, and look well to the right.

METHOD OF FORMING COMPANY IN ONE OR TWO RANKS.

When the troop are to be paraded, they will be sized in the following manner:

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Place the tallest man and horse on the right, the next tallest on his left, the next on his left, so on to the left of the company, till all are paraded.

The order will then be given—

Number yourselves into first and second divisions,—beginning on the right.

When the first file will number *first*, the second *second*, the third *first*, the fourth *second*, so on to the left of the company. The officer then commands—

First Division—Horse's length to the front—March.

The files which are numbered first, will move to the front one horse's length and halt, the second division stand fast. The officer then orders—

Company—to the right and left size—March.

At the word *march*, the first division will close up to the first file on the right, the second division will face to the left, and the officer on the leading flank will lead them round to the left, and turn to the right about, and form a line with the first division, facing the front.

The company are then formed in one rank, with the tallest on the right and left, and shortest in the centre. If it then be required to form two ranks, it may be done in the following manner :—Count each division into two equal sub-divisions and number them from right to left, 1, 2, 3, 4. The order is then given—

First and fourth sub-divisions—Two horses length to the front—March.

They move to the front and halt. The officer then commands—

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Passage to the centre—March.

The divisions named, close up to the centre, and form a front line. The officers will carefully observe that the files cover properly. The troop is now to be counted off into four sections, and two sub-divisions; and the officers all take their places in the following order:

POSITION OF OFFICERS WHEN IN TWO RANKS, ON COMPANY DAYS.

The captain six paces in front of the right of his company; the first lieutenant the same distance in front of the left; the second lieutenant the same distance in front of the centre, dressed by each other; the cornet on the left of the second lieutenant. The first sergeant on the right of the front rank; the second on the left of the front rank; the third a horse's length in rear of the first sub-division; the fourth the same distance in rear of the second sub-division. The corporals on the right and left of each sub-division, in the front rank, and according to height.

POSITION OF OFFICERS WHEN IN ONE RANK ON COMPANY DAYS.

The position of officers, when in one rank, is the same as in two; the first and second sergeants, are at all times to be on the right and left of the company when in line, and the third and fourth in rear.

POSITION OF OFFICERS WHEN MARCHING IN COLUMN, WITH THE RIGHT IN FRONT, AND THE COMPANY IN SINGLE RANK.

When the company are to do duty in one rank, (as is generally the case in the militia,) they will be di-

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vided into four sub-divisions, and eight sections ; and when marching in column of sub-divisions, right in front, the captain's post will be four paces in front of the first sub-division ; but from this he must be allowed to move occasionally, to watch the order and regularity of his men. The first lieutenant in front of the second sub-division, the second in front of the fourth, and the cornet in the centre of the column. The first sergeant on the left of the first sub-division, the second on the left of the fourth, the third on the left of the second, and the fourth on the left of the third ; the corporals on the right of each sub-division, according to height. When the company march left in front, the non-commissioned officers will reverse their order ; the sergeants will pass to the right of the sub-divisions in front, and the corporals to the left passing in rear.

POSITION OF OFFICERS WHEN IN COLUMN OF SECTIONS, RIGHT IN FRONT.

When the column are ordered to *form sections*, the first sergeant will move to the front, and take post on the left of the first section, and the corporal on the right of the first sub-division will fall back, and take post on the left of the second section ; the other sergeants will remain with the left sections, and the corporals take post on the left of the right sections of each sub-division.

POSITION OF OFFICERS WHEN IN COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS, WITH THE COMPANY FORMED IN TWO RANKS.

The captain in front of the column ; the first lieutenant in front of the second sub-division ; the second in rear of the column, and the cornet in the rear of the first sub-division. The first sergeant on the left of the first sub-division, cover-

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ed by one of the corporals, the second on the left of the second, covered also by a corporal: the other two sergeants will be supernumeraries, (when the company are in two sub-divisions) and will march in rear of each sub-division; the other two corporals will march on the right, in the front rank.

POSITION OF OFFICERS WHEN PASSING IN REVIEW.

When the company wheel into column to pass in review, the sergeants who are to march in the line, will take post on the right of their sub-division; this being a deviation from the established position for this purpose, the corporals on the right and left as before, and the other officers situated the same as in open column of sub-divisions, right in front, whether in one rank or two.

POSITION OF OFFICERS WHEN IN BATTALION, AND IN LINE, WHETHER IN ONE RANK OR TWO.

The captain on the right of his company, front rank; the first lieutenant on the left, front rank; the second and cornet in the centre, front rank. The sergeants and corporals the same as on company days.

THE EXERCISE OF THE PISTOL.

Handle—Pistol. Two motions.

1. Bring your right hand to the left, turning the back towards you, and seize the butt of the pistol with a full hand.
2. Start the pistol half out of the holster.

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Draw—Pistol. One motion.

Draw the pistol out of the holster, and rest the butt of it upon your right knee, keeping it a little inclined from a perpendicular, towards the horse's head.

Cock—Pistol. Two motions.

1. Bring the butt of the pistol up against your breast, and place your thumb on the cock, keeping the muzzle up.

2. Bring down the pistol to its former place, cocking it at the same time, slip your thumb off the cock, and rest the butt on the right knee.

Aim. One motion.

Bring up the pistol before the right eye, and drop the muzzle till you can see along the barrel, and place the forefinger before the trigger, the arm extended.

Fire. Two motions.

1. Pull the trigger instantly with the forefinger, holding the pistol firm in the hand.

2. Bring down the pistol, and rest the butt on the right thigh.

Return—Pistol. Three motions.

1. Place the muzzle of the pistol in the holster, the back of the hand turned towards the body.

2. Thrust it down into the holster.

3. Quit the pistol, and bring your hand down the right side.

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It will not be necessary to mention *right* or *left* pistol, because they are both handled alike; therefore, the same words of command will answer for both.

FIRING THE PISTOL WITH THE SWORD DRAWN.

The swords being drawn, and at the *carry*, the captain will give the word—

Prepare—to Fire. One motion.

With a quick motion, carry the sword hand to the right, and drop the point of the sword to the left under the bridle hand, slip the sword to the left, and seize it with the left hand near the hilt, holding the sword close to the left knee, with the bridle in the same hand; when this is done, drop the right hand to the right side, and wait for the next word of command—

Handle—Pistol.

This, and the other firing motions, are performed the same as when firing with the sword returned.

After the pistol is returned, the order is given—

Carry—Swords.

At this word, you seize the hilt of the sword with the right hand, and bring it to the *carry*.

OF DRESSING.

The company being formed in one line, they may be instructed in dressing, in the following manner: three files on the right, will be advanced two horse's length to the front, and perfectly dressed, and the order then given—

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By Files—From the Right—Forward—Dress.

And files will advance singly, and dress by those ready formed; but the files, as they advance, must be careful to step a little short of the line, and then dress forward till they can just discover the second man's breast from them, without stooping to the front.

RULES FOR WHEELING.

It has been a long established custom to dress the contrary way from which you wheel, and feel to the pivot flank; this is correct in theory, but in practice erroneous; but I shall not here attempt so far to deny the practice as to insert a new principle of wheeling, but merely inform the reader what I have found to be a fact, and leave it to the judgment of the officer whether to adopt it or not.

Gen. HOYT, in his Cavalry Discipline, speaking of the established mode of wheeling, observes,—"As I have heard respectable officers dispute this principle of wheeling, I shall here insert a demonstration of the necessity of adhering to it, from Col. Pickering's Discipline for a Militia.

"Suppose, for instance, there be ten men in a rank; and that each man takes up two feet of ground; then will the rank be 20 feet long; of course a quarter of a circle described by a line of that length will measure about 30 feet. Consequently, the man on the wheeling flank, will have to go over 30 feet of ground, while the centre man (the pivot) has only to turn on his toe to the right or left, which he is able to do in the twinkling of an eye; but the man on the wheeling flank, if he steps a yard at a time, must take ten steps to perform his wheel. As this man, therefore, cannot move beyond a certain degree of velocity, it will be impossible to bring the

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rank about even, unless all the other men observe him, coming round as fast, and no faster than he does."

This is the received opinion of most military men, and all authors have directed that it be so performed.

I have found, by practice, that men can be learnt much sooner to wheel correctly by feeling and dressing to the pivot flank, than it is possible for them to wheel, by feeling to the pivot flank and dressing by the wheeling flank. The reason of this I have never been able fully to account for, although I have taken much pains to investigate it; but the most probable is, that the difficulty of wheeling, when looking one way and feeling another, originates from the same source as the difficulty of dressing a sub-division in column, when ordered to feel to the *left* and dress by the *right*. This is allowed to be the fact, that if a platoon or sub-division are odered to feel one way and dress another, the files will unavoidably break, and it is next to impossible to wheel well; so much so that the *army* have discarded it altogether, and adopted the principle of dressing and feeling the same way. I think that it is a rational conclusion, that if men cannot dress on the march, when the mind is thus divided, in consequence of feeling one way and looking another, they cannot dress when wheeling if the mind is thus directed to both flanks of the sub-division. It might be said in justification of the established mode, that companies have been known to wheel correctly upon this principle. This is possible where companies have great experience; but let those companies practice the new mode, and they will readily acknowledge that less time will be required to perfect them in wheeling.

It is said that it is impossible for a company to wheel and dress, unless each file is governed by the man next him, towards the wheeling flank. This is granted; but I do not

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think it indispensable, that to be governed by a file on the left, that file must run ; it is sufficient that the file is felt. This, in my opinion, is sufficient to ensure a correct wheel, that each man feel and dress by the man next him towards the pivot flank.

OF WHEELING.

To the Right—Wheel—March.

At the word *march*, the whole turn their horse's heads a little to the right, by shortening the right rein ; the whole move off together, and feel to the right without crowding ; the right hand file serves for the pivot for the others to turn on, gains no ground to the front, but throws the croup of his horse to the left with his right leg, so as to keep his fore legs in the centre of the circle they wheel on. The man on the outward flank, must move off with a regular pace, and be careful to close to the right, as he governs the whole rank : the other files must regulate their motion by him, advancing fast or slow, according to their distance from the *pivot flank*.

As soon as the wheel is completed, or a quarter of a circle described, the sergeant on the flank of the sub-division will give the word—

Halt—Dress.

On which the whole stop short, and dress by the right.

To the Left—Wheel—March.

This is executed on similar principles, feeling to the left, as before to the right.

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OF WHEELING IN TWO RANKS.

The company being formed in two ranks, the length of a horse distant, and files accurately covering each other, receive the word—

To the Right—Wheel—March.

At the word *march*, the front rank perform the wheel as before; the rear rank will turn their horses a little to the left, and in wheeling incline to the left, so as to exactly cover their file leaders when halted.

THE OBLIQUE MARCH.

Hoyt, in speaking of this movement, observes:—"This movement is of infinite utility to cavalry; it being the basis on which some of the principal manœuvres depend. Columns are deployed into lines, and *vice versa*, lines are formed into columns, in progressive movements, by this march, in less time, and greater facility, than by any other method whatsoever. A column coming out of a defile, may almost instantly deploy into a line, without presenting the flank to the enemy. The line may also be formed, with safety, by this march, though very near the enemy; because the divisions constantly face them, and can easily protect and cover the motions of the troops in the rear, while they are moving out and forming.

"In marching obliquely to the right, the men turn their horses to the right into the direction required, and dress by the left, and the contrary when they are to march to the left; at the same time, observing to keep their shoulders square to the front, especially that the shoulder opposed to the side they are marching to, does not project—and that

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the files keep dressed, they must give particular attention to their parallelism, that is, that they do not advance the *right* flank too fast when they incline to the left, nor the *left*, when they incline to the right, as they are exceedingly apt to do, and to make a partial wheel.

" This may be prevented, by dressing as above described. Sometimes it will be necessary to incline more, and sometimes less, according as the distance you have to march obliquely is greater or less, in proportion to the distance which you are to advance forward : for if the distance sideways be considerable, and the distance forward but small, then you must move very obliquely, by turning the horses more ; and if the distance forward be great, and the distance sideways but small, then you must move but a little obliquely by turning the horses less. The most common, and indeed the best direction for practice, is on an angle of 45 degrees with the front."

The above method is found to be incorrect, in displaying a column to the right or left ; the *echelon* being found more useful. The oblique movement is to be well understood, as it may at times be found useful, as when a column are moving to the front, and it be found necessary to gain a little ground to the right or left, then the above mode will be practised ; but when a column are to display to the right or left, or any other oblique movement performed of considerable extent, the divisions will be wheeled into *echelon*, to the direction required, and march square to the point of formation.

TO MARCH BY FILES.

The march by files, is an operation often performed by cavalry ; particularly in forming and displaying of columns on broken ground, and when the roads are too narrow to

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admit the front of a sub-division, when the troops are on the march :—in performing it, the officers must be attentive, that each man marches directly behind those in front of him, and that they keep at such a distance, as not to interfere one with another in marching, and also that they do not open their distances, but preserve equal spaces.

When a company are to march by the right flank, the officer commands—

To the Right—Face.

The whole turn their horses to the right, yet not so far as to describe a quarter of a circle, which is impossible, by reason of the length of the horse's bodies, but each file is to lap against his right hand file. After *facing*, the word will immediately be given—

March.

At this word, the front man marches forward, followed by the others as fast as they have room ; the man in front must be careful to march straight forward, and all the other files must correctly cover each other in line. The officer will direct the march by placing himself on the left of the leading file.

Halt—Front.

At this command, the front man halts, and faces to they left ; the succeeding man will halt, when arrived at the first file, and face, then close up to the right by the *passage* within the width of a horse, and dress by the right. When cavalry thus march by the flank, and are to change the direction of their march, the order will be—

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Right (or left)—Turn.

And if the company are marching in one rank, each file will make a right angle on the same ground; but if the company are formed in two or more ranks, they will wheel on a moveable pivot, either to the right or left, describing a quarter of a circle, in the distance of four horses' length.

The above mode of marching by files should be understood, as it is frequently necessary in passing a defile that will not admit but one at a time; but it is a movement, that requires considerable time to perform and should be avoided when practicable.

When the company wish to take ground to the right or left flank, for the purpose of taking up a new alignement, the ranks will be numbered into right, centre, and left hand files; then wheel by threes on the centre file to the flank required; and when arrived on the new line, the order is given—

Halt—Front.

And they wheel again into line on the centre man, and dress by the right.

OF THE MARCH IN LINE TO THE FRONT.

The march in line to the front, is an important movement of cavalry, and requires the greatest attention of both officers and men. In this movement, the men must be accustomed to dress by the centre, which they will have to do, when exercising in squadrons; and for this purpose, the commanding officer must place himself in front of the centre, and the men must look inward, and regulate their march by him. The officer should pay the utmost attention to his *points of view*, which should be two conspicuous points, taken in a line

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perpendicular to the front of the company, such as tufts of grass, little hillocks, stones, weeds, or any other small fixed objects that may present themselves; on this line he must move forward, without the smallest deviation, otherwise there will be crowding and floating of the line, and the flanks will fall into confusion.

It cannot be too often impressed upon the minds of the men, that when moving in line, the smallest turn or inclination of the horse to the point by which they dress, will certainly cause irregularity and crowding in the line, and the same if turning to the flanks, though in a less degree. To advance well in line, it is essential that every horse in the ranks should move perfectly parallel to that of the leader; the centre man in rear of the leader, should cover him exactly, at a full horse's length distance, and not get nearer to him on any account. Should any of the horses fall back or get a little too far forward, during the movement, they should be brought into their places again, by slow and almost imperceptible degrees; sudden variation of any part of the line, whether quicker or slower than the pace at which the line are moving, occasions a breaking, and more or less disorder. In teaching the men to march in line, it is best to begin with a slow pace, and after they are so far instructed as to be able to keep a true line, they may be put into the common pace, which they must also practice till they are able to perform with exactness; after which they must be taught to perform at full gallop, and when they can continue this pace six hundred yards without breaking, they are fit for a *charge*. After they are once brought to this degree of perfection, they will be capable of any enterprise, and are invincible. When the line halts for a charge, the centre should keep full up, or rather gain a little ground after the

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halt, in order to prevent any reining back on the flanks, than which nothing has a worse appearance. On this occasion, the men's bodies should lean back more than usual, and the fork or seat be pressed close to the centre of the saddle.

When the companies perform in two ranks at full speed, the rear rank must scrupulously observe their distance of a horse's length from the front rank; otherwise they will strike and wound the hind legs of the horses in front. The officers in rear, must therefore be attentive to the rear rank, to see that the men manage their horses properly, and keep their true distances.

The men must be exercised in different ground, and the least inattention must be punished.

OF WHEELING ON THE MARCH, BREAKING OFF AND FORMING SECTIONS.

The troop marching by sub-divisions; the officer commanding the front sub-division, commands—

Right—Wheel.

The men turn their heads briskly and wheel to the right, feeling that way; the rear rank turn their horses to the left, as taught in the preceding directions, to cover their file-leaders. The sub-divisions having wheeled as far as necessary, its officer commands—

Forward.

At which the men turn their heads to the front, and move in that direction The succeeding sub-divisions wheel in the same manner, when they arrive on the ground where the front sub-division wheeled.

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TO FORM SECTIONS.

The sub-division being divided into two sections each, and on the march in column, right in front, receive the word—

Form—Sections.

At this order, the sections on the right of the sub-divisions quicken their pace, and incline to the left; and the sections on the left of the sub-divisions slacken their pace, break off, and incline to the right till the sections cover each other, when they both move to the front. The corporals on the right will pass to the left of their sections as soon as formed; the commissioned officers retain their former positions.

NOTE.—If the troop are marching left in front, by sub-divisions, and it is to break off into sections, the right sections will fall in rear of the left sections of their respective sub-divisions; and the corporals, being on the left, will now go to the right, and see that the right of the column are well dressed.

Form—Sub-divisions.

The right sections of each sub-division, when marching right in front, incline to the right, shortening their pace, and the left sections to the left, lengthening their pace till they are uncovered and dressed by each other, when they march to the front by sub-divisions.

Form—Company.

The first sub-division inclines to the right till it has uncovered the second, shortening its pace; the second will

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lengthen their step, incline to the left till uncovered, then come up briskly and dress by the first sub-division; the first will dress by the left.

NOTE.—It will be proper to practice a number of other evolutions and manœuvres, that may be performed by a single troop; such as forming and displaying column, advancing from the right and left of sub-divisions, by files, charging sword in hand, and skirmishing in line, by wheeling the ranks by threes, and by sections, and the direct and indirect *echelon;* but since the instructions given for the exercise and movements of a squadron or battalion, in the subsequent directions, may be applied to a single troop, it is thought to be needless to dwell any longer on the evolutions of a company, except those particularly calculated for a squadron. The officers, therefore, may select such manœuvres as are best calculated to give instruction, and adapted to circumstances; beginning with those the most simple, and concluding with the more complicated.

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PART IV.

MODE OF FORMING A SQUADRON, OR BATTALION, AND THEIR REVIEW AND EXERCISE.

REMARKS.

As the number of companies, composing a regiment, or battalion of cavalry, are so unequal in the different states, it follows, that no one mode of formation can be adopted, equally calculated for all. I shall, therefore, lay down the order of formation for two regiments of different size, which will embrace the present organization of the cavalry in most of the states, and the principle will apply to all.

Congress, in 1820, passed a law, that our regiments, as organized at present, should be styled a battalion, and the companies to be posted in line according to the dates of the captains' commissions. This being the law of Congress, and sanctioned by this and most of the other states of the Union, I shall give the position of companies accordingly.

A regiment of cavalry, in this, and many of the states, comprises but four companies, which are styled a squadron, of which I shall first give a detail of arrangement. The second method of formation embraces eight companies, and two squadrons, first and second; each squadron is divided into two grand divisions, and numbered from right to left, 1, 2, 3, 4; the whole are styled a battalion when in the field.

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The habitual order of formation is in two ranks ; but it is frequently practised, where the companies are small, to parade the squadron in one rank. This may be allowed on particular occasions, and when there are but four companies to parade together, as it will greatly facilitate the exercise and movements ; but this should by no means prevent their acquiring a perfect knowledge of their duty in two ranks.

In the subsequent instructions, I shall suppose the battalion to be in two ranks, and the same words of command, and the same instructions will apply to a battalion in one rank, excepting a trifling variation in regard to opening and closing ranks.

POSITION OF COMPANIES IN LINE, IN SQUADRON OF FOUR COMPANIES.

The oldest captain and his company, on the right of the first grand division; second captain, on the right of the second grand division ; third, on the left of the first grand division ; and the fourth, on the left of the second grand division. This is the order in which companies are posted in the United States service, and which is now adopted for the militia. This order of arrangement, you will notice, has no reference to the present numbering of companies ; each company being liable to have a new position each time they are ordered to meet.

POSITION OF COMPANIES IN LINE, WHEN THE BATTALION CONSISTS OF EIGHT COMPANIES, AND TWO SQUADRONS.

The oldest captain, on the right of the first grand division ; second, on the right of the third grand division, second

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squadron ; third, on the right of the second grand division, first squadron; fourth, on the right of the fourth grand division, second squadron ; fifth, on the left of the first grand division, first squadron ; sixth, on the left of the third grand division, second squadron; seventh, on the left of the second grand division, first squadron ; eighth, on the left of the fourth grand division, second squadron.

When the companies are formed in line, they will be numbered from right to left, 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on to the left, whether they be formed in one squadron or two. The divisions, and sub-divisions, should also be numbered in the same manner. This is for the convenience of manœuvreing, so that when the order is given to perform any movement, on any named number of company, grand division, or sub-division of the line, the officer commanding that particular body may know which is meant.

Ranks should also be numbered into *right*, *centre*, and *left* hand files, so that they may be ready at any time to form ranks of three for exercise, or to wheel by threes into column, or to the right about.

THE DUTY OF THE ADJUTANT, IN PARADING THE SQUADRON.

As soon as the adjutant has obtained the morning reports of the several companies to be paraded, he will immediately ascertain the number of files in the battalion, exclusive of the officers and non-commissioned officers ; he will then calculate the number of files for each company, giving each captain an equal number. This number he will insert on a ticket for each captain, noting also the number of each company in line ; the grand division, and sub-division of each. This ticket is to be made out on a small piece of paper, previous to the line's being formed, and each captain will

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fasten it upon his sleeve, to assist him at all times in ascertaining his post in line. These tickets may be made out by the adjutant, previous to days of review, leaving blank the number of files.

As soon as the inspection is completed, which will be before the line is formed, the adjutant will direct the companies to march to their respective places in line, and as soon as formed and dressed, he will order the captains to equalize their companies, commencing on the right and left, when each captain will count off the number of files designated on his ticket. If any captain has more than his complement of files, and it be necessary to detach any number of files from the right or left of his company, and his corporals be on that flank, he must not detach them, neither must they be counted in ascertaining his number. All officers are to remain with their companies as much as practicable.

If a company be destitute of a captain, then that company is to be considered lowest in rank; and if there be two or more companies destitute, then their relative rank is to be determined by the dates of the commissions of the officers commanding.

As soon as the adjutant has given the order for equalizing the companies, he will attend to the bringing on of the standards, and assign them their posts in line; if there be two squadrons, they will be posted in the centre of each; if but one, it will be posted on the left of the first grand division. The adjutant will then inform the colonel that the battalions are paraded and ready to receive him, and will accompany him and the major on parade; and each take their posts assigned them.

POSITION OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS, IN BATTALION.

Colonel, twenty paces in front of the centre of the battalion; first major, ten paces in front of the centre of the

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first squadron ; second major, ten paces in front of the centre of the second squadron ; the adjutant, on the left of the battalion, dressed with the front rank ; the other staff officers, if mounted, on the right, dressed also with the front rank. The trumpeters equally divided to the flanks.

POSITION OF FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS, WHEN IN SQUADRON.

The colonel and major, fifteen paces in front of the squadron, five paces distant from each other, and equal distance from the flanks ; the adjutant, and other staff officers, the same as in battalion.

POSITION OF REGIMENTS OF DIFFERENT CORPS, WHEN IN LINE.

The following is the rank of regiments for parade, by regulation of the War Department of May, 1813, sanctioned by Congress, and in force with the army.

1st. The Light, or Horse Artillery.
2d. The Light Dragoons.
3d. The Foot Artillery.
4th. The Infantry.
5th. The Riflemen.

TO OPEN RANKS FOR THE STANDING REVIEW.

Rear rank—take open order—March.

At the word *march*, the rear rank rein back one horse's length to the rear, and dress ; the commissioned officers, with the bearers of colours, will advance one horse's length in front of the front rank, and dress by the centre. When not paraded with the infantry, they will advance two horse's length to the front.

TO PASS THE STANDING REVIEW.

The ranks being opened, and the officers advanced to the front, await the approach of the reviewing officer ; and

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when he arrives within ten paces of the right, he is received with a salute by the music, and as he passes in front of the line, the officers severally salute as he arrives within four paces of their front; the standards of the cavalry are not to be dropped in either of the reviews. When the general passes the left flank of the line, to return in rear, the officers will face to the right about, and see that the men remain steadfast in their places, without turning their heads to the right or left; any unsoldier-like conduct of this kind, must be severely punished

THE PASSING REVIEW.

When the general has returned again to the right of the line, he will take a convenient station, considerable in advance of the line, where he may receive the passing salute; and the colonel will give the following words of command—

Rear rank—take close order—March.

The officers, severally, go to their places in line.

*Squadron will wheel into column to pass in review.**

By sub-divisions—to the right wheel—March.

Column—Forward—March.

As soon as the column is wheeled to pass in review, the sergeants will take post on the right flank of the sub divisions to which they belong, and be particular that the right flank dress, as that is then the governing flank. Each officer commanding a sub-division, as he arrives within twenty paces

* As the cavalry regiments are more generally organized to consist of but one squadron and four companies, the words of command in the following movements will be given with reference to that number only.

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of the reviewing officer, will give the order to his sub-division to *take open order*, when the rear rank will slacken their pace, and take the distance of two horses' length to the rear, or half the distance between the front rank of their own sub-division, and the one immediately in rear ; this must be particularly attended to, in order to prevent the column from extending beyond wheeling distance. They will again close up when past the officer ten paces. The non-commissioned officers and privates will pass in review with their swords at the carry. The commissioned officers will pass the salute with the sword when within four paces of the front of the reviewing officer.

When the colonel has passed the salute, he will wheel out of the column, and take post on the right of the general, a horse's length to the rear ; and the major will take post in front of the column, and lead them into line on the original ground. If the infantry pass in review at the same time, the cavalry colonel will take post in the right of the infantry colonel.

REVIEW EXERCISE.

At a review of cavalry, the exercise of the sword is after the squadron have passed both reviews, and is to precede the evolutions, and is comprised in the following movements.—

I. *The Six Divisions performed in line.*
II. *The Six Divisions in speed.*
III. *The Attack and Defence in line.*
IV. *The Attack and Defence in speed.*

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THE SIX DIVISIONS PERFORMED IN LINE.

The squadron being in line, with the rear rank closed, and both ranks dressed, and every preparation made for the sword exercise, the colonel will order—

Rear rank—Rein back for Sword Exercise—March.

The rear rank reins back four horses' length to the rear, and dresses by the centre, and parallel with the front rank. The caution is then given—

Squadron will prepare to perform Sword Exercise.

The companies must be previously numbered into *right*, *centre*, and *left* hand files, exclusive of those who are to act as flugelmen, of which there is to be two from each company; they should be sergeants which have no post in line, and they will advance to the front at the preceding caution, face about, and be in readiness to commence the divisions at the order—

Squadron—Form ranks—March.

Ranks are formed as directed in the drill, but the men must take care to cover correctly, by placing their horses square to the front,

Perform Sword Exercise in Six Divisions of Movements, by flugelmen.

This supposes the swords to be drawn; as the cavalry should uniformly march in that order.—The order is then given—

First Division of Movements.

The same directions are to be observed in this, as in the

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drill, until all the divisions have been performed, after which, the colonel gives the order—

Files—form line—March.

At this word the front files rein back to their places on the right of the centre files; and the rear files of each line come up on the left of the centre files and dress.

Rear rank—take close order—March.

The rear rank come up and form as before.

THE SIX DIVISIONS PERFORMED IN SPEED.

In order to perform the exercise in speed, it will be requisite to form the two grand divisions, in two lines on each flank of the battalion, with the whole fronting inwards. The two companies of the second grand division, will form on the left at right angles with the original line, with a space between the companies equal to the whole extent of the first grand division.

The first grand division will form on the right of the line, parallel with the second grand division, and opposite the interval of the two companies composing it. This will prevent the possibility of any accidents which might otherwise occur, by the opposite parties riding against each other.

Ranks—by threes—outward wheel—March.

At the word *march*, the first grand division will wheel to the right, and the second to the left. They will again receive the word *march*, and *trot*, on which they will march to their places, leaving a range between the two lines, not less than one hundred and fifty yards. When arrived on the new line, they will receive the words—

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Halt.

Wheel into line.

Dress.

Perform the Six Divisions of Movements in speed.

On receiving the caution to perform in *speed*, the right and left files of each grand division, will move four horses' length to the front, to be in readiness to spring forward upon the division being specified; the rear rank men two horses' length in rear of the front men.

First Division of Movements.

The advanced files of each grand division will have their horses well in hand, and at the last word of command, move forward at an easy gallop, each file is to direct his horse in a right line to the front, the rear man will follow exactly in the track of the front man. On arriving at the extremity of the range, the front man will pass the line three horses' length, the rear man one; both halt and come to the right about, which will fetch the rear rank in front. The remainder of the files follow in quick succession, leaving no more room between them than is necessary to prevent accidents.

Attention must be paid to regulate the time requisite between each motion, according to the extent of ground, as every division of movements should begin and conclude at the opposite extremity of the range.

The whole are executed according to the directions given for performing the first division.

According to the foregoing directions, the rear rank will lead in the second, fourth, and sixth divisions, but when concluded, each rank will have their proper places.

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THE ATTACK AND DEFENCE IN LINE.

As soon as the sword exercise has been performed in speed, the commanding officer will order the grand divisions to advance and take a station near each other, in front of the general, and at right angle with his position. The files will then be extended, to give the necessary distance for the men of one rank to ride round the other, and perform the movements of attack and defence. The first grand division will extend to the centre, and occupy the space between the two companies. The second grand division will extend from the centre, and take the requite distance. The order is then given—

Rear rank—Right about—Face.

The rear rank will be put to the right about, in order to take the distance of four horses' lengths to the rear.

Forward—March.
Halt—Front.

The rear men will preserve their distances in marching to the rear, so as to cover their front men when fronted.

Front rank—Right about—Face,
Rear rank—Attack and Defend—March.

The rear rank will be in readiness to move forward, and on the word *march* being given, will advance in line at a walk, directing their horses to the off side of the front rank men.

Prepare—to Guard.

The whole of both ranks will come to the *prepare to guard*, on receiving the word from the cammanding officer, who will give it when the ranks are within the distance of six yards from each other.

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Guard.

Both ranks come to the *guard* at the word; the rear rank continue to advance, and when within a horse's length of the front rank, the order is given—

Attack and Defend.

The attack is to commence by the front rank's coming to the *horse off side protect*, adopting the hanging guard, and the rear rank cut II. in that direction. Each rank will then execute the different offensive and defensive movements, pointed out in drill practice, concluding with cut VI., which the front rank will make at the sword arm of the man of the rear rank, which they will protect as directed in the drill, and both ranks come to the *guard*, and *slope swords*. When the rear rank arrives on its former ground, it will halt, and wait for the word to come about.

Rear rank—Right about—Face.

The rear rank will come to the right about, and the front rank rein back to their original ground, if they have gained any to the front, in consequence of springing forward to cut VI.

Front rank—Attack and Defend.

Forward—March.

Prepare—to Guard.

Guard.

The attack of the front rank, is to commence the same as that of the rear rank, when all the movements in which they have already been instructed, are to be correctly executed, concluding with making cut I. on the near side of the horse, and receiving cut VI. at the same time. The first rank will then retire, bringing their swords to the *prepare*, then *guard*,

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slope swords, and halt as soon as arrived on their own ground, without facing.

Rear rank—take close order—March.

The ranks being closed, the order is given—

To the right—close your Files—March.

The files being closed, the second grand division will receive the order—

Second Grand Division—by Threes—to the Right—Wheel—March.

The second grand division will then be marched round, and formed on the left of the first, when both grand divisions will be in readiness to commence their attack and defence in speed.

THE ATTACK AND DEFENCE IN SPEED.

The attack and defence in speed, will consist of the grand divisions filing successively past the general; the front and rear now attacking and defending alternately, which having done, they will return to the original line of the squadron, turn to the left, and form in succession, dressing by the right.

The squadron being drawn up in line on the left of the general, and ranks and files closed, will receive the following order—

Squadron will Attack and Defend in Speed.

On receiving this order, the right hand file of the squadron will file off to the right with the rear man two horses' lengths to the rear, and wait for the order—

Attack and Defend—March

They move off on a trot, retaining their relative situation, and immediately receive the words—

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Prepare—to Guard.

Guard.

At which they quicken their speed, and both come to the *prepare to guard*, and at the word *guard*, the front man will come to the *bridle arm protect*, and the rear to the *guard*. The rear man then commences the attack on the front man, according to the mode pointed out in drill practice. They are to move at a pace rather exceeding half speed, taking care to ride in a right line to the opposite end of the range, where the attack will cease; their swords are immediately sloped, the men to dress by each other abreast, and at a gentle trot wheel to the left, and form on the original line of the squadron, facing the general. The files will succeed each other, at the distance of five horses' lengths, till the whole squadron have successively rode past the general. Each succeeding file will commence and close the attack on the same ground of the first, by moving to the right of the squadron as fast as the files leave that flank.

As the files arrive on the line of formation, the rear man will fall back, and take post in rear of the front man. When the whole have rode past, and are again formed in line, and properly dressed, the swords may be returned, and the men and horses allowed to rest for a short time. After which, they will again be brought to order, and perform any, or all of the following movements.

The non-commissioned officers will perform the movements of attack and defence, the same as the privates; and the commissioned officers, in each movement, will accompany the last file of the sub-division to which they belong.

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PART V.

EVOLUTIONS.

EXPLANATION.

In the following movements, the words of command, which each officer must give, in order to execute the movements, are placed in *italics*, opposite the rank of the several officers, viz: the words set against "Col." are for the commanding officer of the battalion, whatever rank he may sustain. The words against "Major," are for the other field officer, or officers, who have the immediate command of wings. The words against "Capt." are for the commandants of companies, or sub-divisions, as may apply in the movements. In all the movements, the caution is to be given by the colonel, and in a voice that may be heard by all, and in such a manner, as to explain the movement to be performed; and when the battalion consists of but two grand divisions, the colonel, after giving the caution, will proceed to give the command to the first grand division, and the Major, to the second, agreeable to the words inserted for the commandants of wings. But if the battalion consists of four grand divisions, or three field officers, then the colonel will give no more than the caution, and the lieutenant colonel and major will give the command to each wing.

I shall give the words of command, as applied to a squadron of four companies, but when a greater number than that manœuver together, they will be styled a battalion.

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MANŒUVRE No. 1.

TO FORM OPEN COLUMN ON THE RIGHT.

Col. *Squadron will form open column of sub-divisions in rear of the right sub-division.*

Major. *Second grand division—Form open column of sub-divisions in rear of the right—By three's to the right about wheel—and form column—March.*

Captain. *Right about wheel—Forward—To the left wheel up—Halt—Dress.*

(See Plate I. Fig. 1.)

EXPLANATION.

The first sub-division will stand fast, the remainder at the word, will wheel once and a half to the right by three's on the centre file of each, that is, wheel so far, as to enable the threes of each rank to march square to their position in column. This wheel will throw the squadron into echelon, and each rank will march by threes, independent of each other; and when they arrive at the left flank of the column, or where the left of each sub-division is to rest, the officer commanding the sub-division must see that the centre file of each rank enter the column exactly on the line the sub-division is to form on, the three files which lead, will make a half wheel to the left, when at the pivot flank, and march to the reverse flank of the column, parallel with the sub-division in front. When the leading files arrive at the right flank of the column, the officer commanding the sub-division gives the order to *wheel up;* and each rank wheel on the centre man to the left, when they are halted and dressed. The front rank of each sub-division, must be careful to enter the column at wheeling distance from the front rank of the sub-

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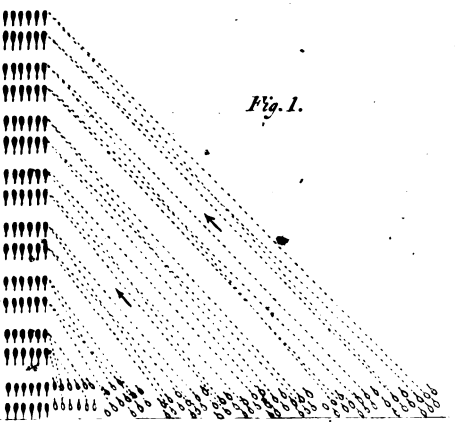
PLATE I.

Fig. 1.



Front.

Fig. 2.

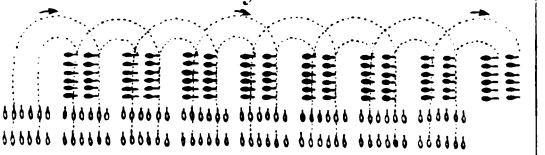


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PLATE II.

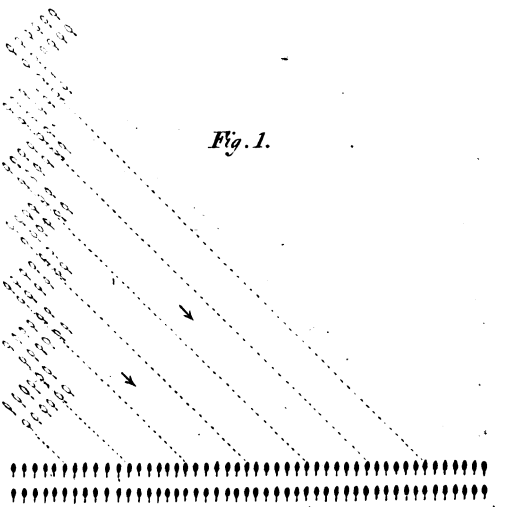

Fig. 1.

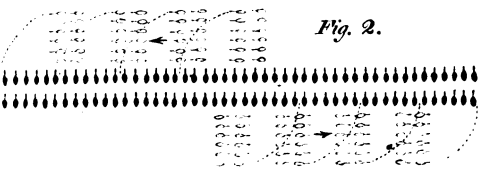

Fig. 2.

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division, immediately in front of them and no more; as on this will depend the regular formation of the line, if they are ordered to wheel up in this position. And the rear rank must attend, that they have their true distance from the front rank, and that they form on parallel lines. One other evil must be particularly guarded against, and to which columns are extremely liable; that unless the leading flank pay strict attention, they will run over the perpendicular line of the column, so that the front sub-division and the right flank of the column, will form an obtuse angle. This in a great measure is owing to the negligence of the lieutenant, commanding the second sub-division of the first company, whose duty it is to take a position square behind the first sub-division, as all the other sub-divisions of the column must be governed by those two. As soon as each company are properly formed and dressed in column, the officers will severally go to their places, as directed for open column of sub-divisions, right in front.

MANŒUVRE No. 2.

TO DISPLAY AN OPEN COLUMN AND FORM ON THE FRONT SUB-DIVISION.

Col. *Squadron will display column to the left, and form on the front sub-division.*

Major. *Second grand division—By sub-divisions—on your right backward half wheel—March.—Form squadron on the front sub-division—March.*

Captain. *Right half wheel—Halt—Right dress.*

(See Plate II. Fig 1.)

EXPLANATION.

It may be thought by some, better to wheel the sub-divisions forward in this movement, than backward, as the

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volunteer cavalry, and particularly their horses, have so little experience in movements, it will be attended with some difficulty; but this kind of wheeling is very important to be understood, in this, as also in many other movements; but wheeling forward, is at all times to be preferred, when it will answer an equal purpose. In this movement, if the sub-divisions wheel forward on the left, the right flank of the second sub-division will be covered by the first, which will prevent their marching up to their posts in line, but will not be the case if they wheel on the right backward. Some, however, remedy this evil, by moving the front sub-division half their length to the front, to remove the one in rear. This may be done, and the column displayed in a regular manner; but it is seen, that by this movement, the line is formed in front of the original line, and so in each successive forming and displaying of the column, the line will gain ground to the front. This at times may be proper and necessary, and it may not be improper, at any time, when the ground and situation of the troops will admit of taking ground to the front. But it may at times be indispensable that the original line be preserved, and no variation allowed, either to the front or rear, in which case, the sub-divisions must wheel on the right backward.

As soon as the wheel is completed, the sergeants who were on the left, will now go to the right, and see that the men dress and feel that way, as that then becomes the governing flank; the chief of sub-divisions will march in front of the centre, and regulate the movement, and when the right flank of the front rank arrives at the left flank of the rear rank of the sub-division on their right, the officer will order *right half wheel*, then move them forward and dress by the front rank: the rear rank will only have to make a half

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wheel to the right, on the ground where the front wheeled, halt, and dress by the rear rank. Each officer will go to his post in line, as soon as his sub-division is dressed.

MANŒUVRE No. 3.

TO FORM OPEN COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS ON THE LEFT, IN REAR OF THE LEFT.

Col. *Squadron will form open column of sub-divisions on the left, in rear of the left.*

Major. *Second grand division—By Threes—to the left about—wheel—March. Form column in rear of the left—March.*

Captain. *Left about—wheel—Forward—Right half wheel—Right wheel up—Halt—Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

As soon as the sub-divisions have wheeled by threes to the left, as before to the right, and placed themselves at right angles with the line of march, the first sergeant will take post on the left of the leading files of the first sub-division, rear rank; the second sergeant is to place himself in a similar situation, on the second sub-division; the captain, on the right of the leading files of the first sub-division, front rank; and the first lieutenant, on the right of the leading files of the second sub-division, same rank; and each conduct their ranks into column, and wheel up on principles directed in manœuvre No. 1, and immediately after, take their proper posts in column.

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MANŒUVRE No. 4.

TO DISPLAY AN OPEN COLUMN TO THE RIGHT, AND FORM ON THE FRONT.

Col. *Squadron will display column to the right, and form on the front.*

Major. *Second grand division—By sub-divisions—on your left—backward wheel—March. Form squadron—March.*

Captain. *Left half wheel—Halt—Left Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

This movement is performed on similar principles, as No. 2, and needs no farther explanation. It must be observed as an invariable rule, for the line to dress by the sub-division on which the display is made.

MANŒUVRE No. 5.

TO FORM CLOSE COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS ON THE RIGHT, IN REAR OF THE RIGHT

Col. *Squadron will form close column of sub-divisions, in rear of the right.*

Major. *Second grand division—Form close column in rear of the right—Right face—March.*

Captain. *Front—Halt—Right Dress.*

(See Plate III. Fig. 1.

EXPLANATION.

This movement is performed by filing; and as soon as the order is given to *face*, the captain and first lieutenant will go to the leading flank of their sub-divisions, and detach two of their files to the rear, face them, and be ready to move off at the word *march;* the first and second sergeants, will take post on the right of the leading man of the rear

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PLATE III.

Fig. 1.

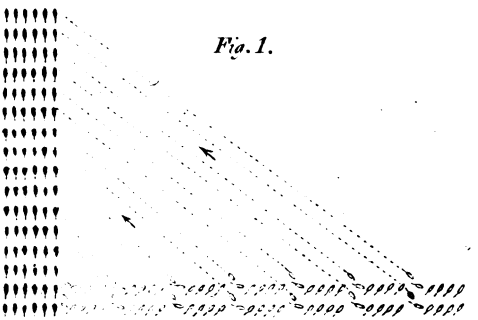
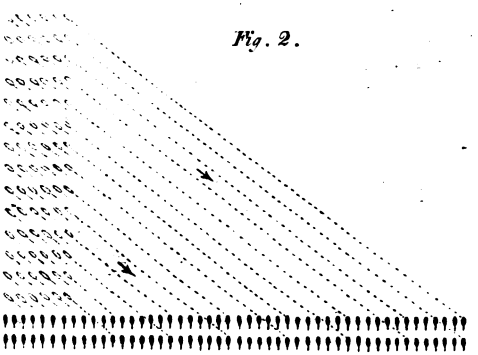


Fig. 2.



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rank of each sub-division, and each conduct their rank into column in close order. The files will go off in succession, and front successively as they arrive in column.

This column may be formed by wheeling of threes, as the open column; and some authors have so directed, but as file marching is important and useful, I think it proper to be used in this movement.

MANŒUVRE No. 6.

TO DISPLAY A CLOSE COLUMN TO THE LEFT, AND FORM ON THE FRONT.

Col. *Squadron will display column to the left, and form on the front.*

Major. *Second grand division—Left face—Form squadron on the front sub-division—March.*

Captain. *Front—Halt—Right Dress.*

(See Plate III. Fig. 2.)

EXPLANATION.

Each file will turn sufficiently to the left, to enable them to march in a direct line to their posts in squadron, and front as they arrive in line.

Forming on the left, and displaying to the right, is executed on similar principles, and need not be described.

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MANŒUVRE No. 7.

TO FORM OPEN COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS IN FRONT OF THE RIGHT.

Col. *Squadron will form open column of sub-divisions, in front of the right.*

Major. *Second grand division—By threes—Right half wheel—March. Form column in front of the right—March.*

Captain. *Halt—Wheel up—Right Dress.*

(See Plate IV. Fig. 1.)

EXPLANATION.

The ranks will wheel by threes, in proportion to their distance from the column, and in the movement conform to principles laid down for forming column in rear of the right, with this difference ; the front, in ascertaining their wheeling distance, must look to the front rank of the sub-division, immediately in their rear, instead of the one in front.

MANŒUVRE No. 8.

TO DISPLAY AN OPEN COLUMN TO THE LEFT, ON THE REAR.

Col. *Squadron will display column to the left, on the rear sub-division.*

Major. *Second grand division—By threes—to the left—Wheel—March. Display column on the rear—March.*

Captain. *Halt—Right wheel up—Halt—Right Dress.*

(See Plate V. Fig. 1.)

EXPLANATION.

At the word *wheel*, all the sub-divisions will wheel by threes, except the rear, the one on which the deploy is made ;

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PLATE IV.

Fig. 2.

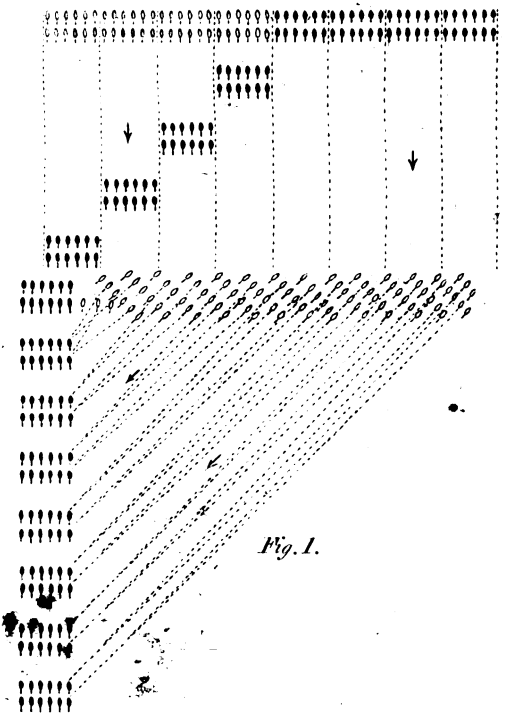

Fig. 1.

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PLATE V.

Fig. 1.

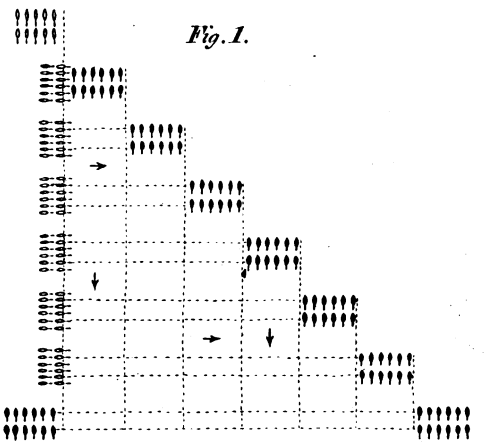
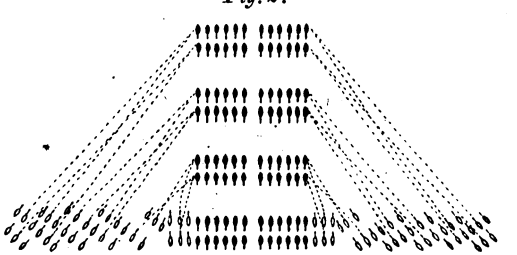


Fig. 2.



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at the word to *display*, all move off parallel with the line of formation ; as soon as the rear sub-divisions are unmasked by the column, they will move to the front in a quick pace, and place themselves on the ground occupied by the left sub-division, when in column, which will be retained by a non-commissioned officer, or marker, remaining on the ground for that purpose. The second sub-division in rear, will march out of the column their length, then wheel to the right by threes, form sub-division, and follow the rear sub-division, dressing and feeling to the right. The remaining sub-divisions will look to the left, and see when their right flank is clear of the left flank of the sub-division in rear, when they will also front and move up in squadron.

The front sub-division must see that they move to the left, in a direct line with their former position ; and the rear sub-division will form exactly on the ground of the front, so that the two extremes of the line shall be dressed when halted.

MANŒUVRE No. 9.

TO FORM DOUBLE COLUMN OF SUB-DIVISIONS ON THE CENTRE.

Col. *Squadron will form double column of sub-divisions in rear of the two centre sub-divisions, at open order.*

Major. *Second grand division—Form open column of sub-divisions in rear of the fifth—By threes—to the left about wheel—March. Form column—March.*

Captain. *Halt—Wheel up—Halt—Dress.*

(See Plate V. Fig. 2.)

EXPLANATION.

This movement is performed by the first grand-division, in the same manner as No. 3., and by the second grand-di-

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vision the same as No. 1., but officers must see that the inner flanks of the column are dressed, and that the rear of the column are the same distance from each other as the front.

This column is deployed to the right and left the same as No. 2. and No. 4., and formed on the original line.

MANŒUVRE No. 10.

TO FORM OPEN COLUMN ON THE CENTRE, FACING THE REAR.

Col. *Squadron will form open column of sub-divisions on the fourth sub-division, left in rear, facing the rear.*

Major. *Second grand division—By threes to the left half wheel—March. Form column—March.*

Captain. *Halt—Right wheel up—Halt—Dress.*

(See Plate VI. Fig. 1.)

EXPLANATION.

The sub-division on which the column is formed will be previously wheeled and countermarched on its own ground, facing the rear. The first grand division will be wheeled by threes to the right, so as to form an echelon to the rear, and outwards from the column; and the second grand division will half wheel to the left; at the word to form column, the first grand division will countermarch from the right of sub-divisions, march into column and wheel up to the left; the second grand division will countermarch from the left of sub-divisions to their posts in column, and wheel up to the right, and the column will be formed, with the front changed.

This column may be deployed as No. 2., or countermarched as in the following No. and displayed to their original ground.

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PLATE VI.

Fig. 1.

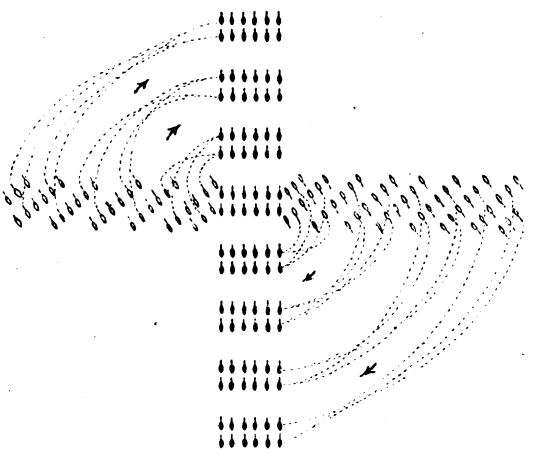
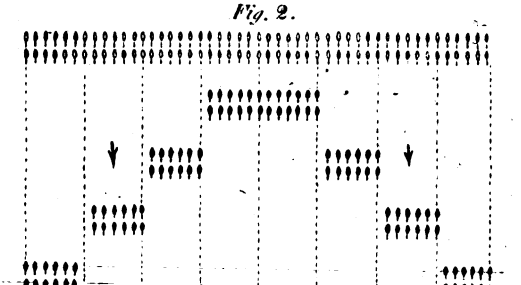


Fig. 2.



I. Sanford Sc.

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PLATE VII.

Fig. 1.

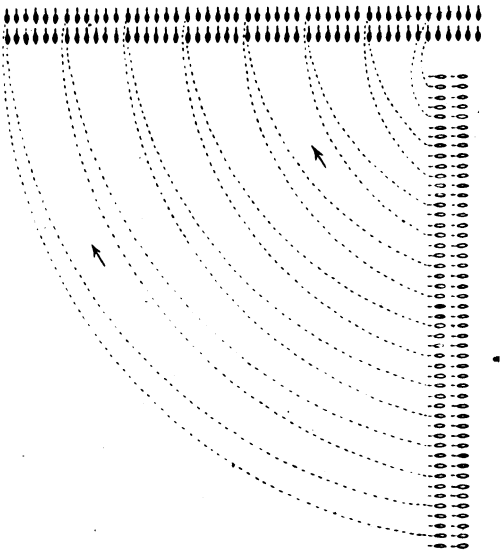
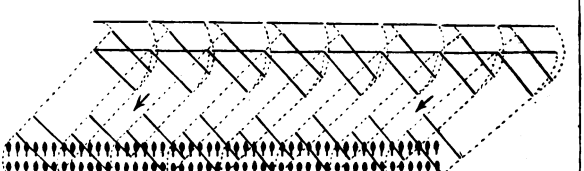


Fig. 2.



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MANŒUVRE No. 11.

TO COUNTERMARCH AN OPEN COLUMN, AND CHANGE FRONT.

Col. *Column will countermarch to the right, and change front.*

Major. *Second grand division—By threes—to the right wheel—March. Countermarch to the right—March.*

Captain. *Right wheel up—Halt—Dress.*

(See Plate I. Fig 2.)

EXPLANATION.

As soon as the sub-divisions are wheeled to the right, the officers commanding take post on the leading flank, and at the order to *countermarch*, they conduct them into column to the right, and wheel up by threes, dressing by the right, and the first and second sergeants take post on the right flank, the left being in front.

This column may be displayed as No. 4., or it may be displayed to rechange front on the rear sub-division, as follows :—

MANŒUVRE No. 12.

TO DISPLAY COLUMN TO THE RIGHT, AND FACE THE REAR.

Col. *Column will display to the right on the rear, facing the rear.*

Major. *Second grand division—By threes—to the right wheel—March. Countermarch to the right—March.*

Captain. *Right wheel—Left wheel up—Halt—Right Dress.*

(See Plate VII. Fig. 1.)

EXPLANATION.

The rear sub-division will be countermarched to the right, and take up the new alignement; when the other sub-divi-

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sions at the word, will turn to the right, and when near the line of formation, will wheel to the right, and march till opposite their places in line, then wheel up, and dress forward by the right.

Almost an innumerable number of positions might be taken by the forming and displaying of columns; but the foregoing examples are deemed sufficient to enable the officer to take whatever position may be required of him, by formation of column.

MANŒUVRE No. 13.

TO CHANGE THE FRONT OF A LINE.

Col. *Squadron will countermarch by sub-divisions on the centre, and change front.*

Major. *Second grand division—By threes—to the right about wheel—March. By sub-divisions—to the left wheel—March—Forward.*

Captain. *Left wheel—Halt—By threes about—Halt—Centre Dress.*

(See Plate II. Fig. 2.)

EXPLANATION.

This movement must be performed by sub-divisions, for the purpose of uncovering the line to admit the successive formation by sub-divisions on the centre; which will not be practicable if the line wheel by threes on the centre man.

The second grand division will be wheeled by threes to the right about, then wheeled by sub-divisions to the left, on the left hand man of the proper rear rank; this will give the columns sufficient room to pass each other, and wheel up. The first grand division will wheel to the left on the front

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rank, which will bring them in column, in front of the line, left in front, and the second grand division in column, in rear of the line, right in front. At the word *forward*, the two centre sub-divisions will wheel again to the left, making a pivot of the left hand man of the front rank of the fourth sub-division, or right centre sub-division; the left centre sub-division will wheel to the left, then move to the front till the ranks are in line with the corresponding ranks of the right sub-division; the chief of the sub-division will then front them by threes. The remaining sub-divisions of the second grand-division, will move to the front in column till opposite their places in line, when they will wheel to the left, and form squadron as directed for the first sub-division. The captains or lieutenants commanding sub-divisions, will attend to front them as soon as they are in line, without waiting for an order from the commanding officer, and be in readiness to act in concert with those ready formed. The first grand division will wheel to the left into line as soon as they are marched past those ready formed, and dress by the centre.

This is an important and useful movement, and should be well understood by the different troops. The movement is extremely simple, but requires considerable practice to give troops an idea of its principles.

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MANŒUVRE No. 14.

TO ADVANCE IN DIRECT ECHELON OF SUB-DIVISIONS FROM THE RIGHT.

Col. *Squadron will advance in direct echelon of sub-divisions from the right, at wheeling distance.*

Major. *Second grand division—By sub-divisions from the right in succession at wheeling distance—March. Echelon—Form a line.*

Captain. *Forward—Halt—Right Dress.*

(See Plate IV. Fig. 2.)

EXPLANATION.

As soon as the intention is announced of advancing in echelon from the right, the sergeants commanding the sub-divisions will go to the right of their command, and attend that they dress by the right; the chiefs of platoons will take post in front of their respective sub-divisions; and at the word *march*, from the field officer, the captain commanding the right sub-division will give the word *forward*, and take some object, and march on a perpendicular line to the front. When the first sub-division has advanced wheeling distance, (reckoning from the front rank of each,) the lieutenant commanding the second sub-division, will also give the word *forward*, and follow the first at wheeling distance, feeling and dressing by the right: the other sub-divisions will follow the same rules, advancing in succession, as they see the sub-division on their right have obtained wheeling distance. When all are in echelon, or the front having arrived on the ground where the commander wishes to form a line, he will give the order, *Echelon—form a line*, when the front sub-division will halt; the remainder will come up in succession and

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check their speed considerably short of the line, then dress forward by the right. Officers go to their posts as soon as they have dressed their sub-divisions.

It must be observed in all echelon movements, that that flank is to govern by which the movement is commenced, and when the movement is commenced by the right and left at the same time, the sub-divisions must feel and dress outwards.

MANŒUVRE No. 15.

TO RETIRE IN DIRECT ECHELON OF SUB-DIVISIONS FROM THE LEFT.

Col. *Squadron will retire in direct echelon of sub-divisions from the left, at half wheeling distance.*

Major. *Second grand division—By threes—to the right about wheel—March. By sub-divisions—From the right in succession at half wheeling distance —March. Echelon—Form a line.*

Captain. *Forward—Halt—By threes—Right about wheel—March—Halt Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

The whole squadron will be put to the right about by threes, and the rear rank lead in the movement; the major then gives the word to advance from the right instead of the left, it being better understood after having faced to the rear, the flanks being seemingly reversed. The officers having taken post as before directed, the word will be given *march*, and the same rules will be attended to in this as in the direct echelon to the front, advancing at half wheeling distance.

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When the order is given to *form a line*, the officer commanding the leading sub-division will halt them, and immediately put them about by threes, dressing by the left. The other sub-divisions will do the same, all dressing by the left.

MANŒUVRE No. 16.

TO ADVANCE IN DIRECT ECHELON FROM THE RIGHT AND LEFT.

Col. *Squadron will advance in direct echelon of sub-division from the right and left, at wheeling distance.*

Major. *Second grand division—By sub-divisions—from the left in succession at wheeling distance—March.*

Captain. *Forward—Halt—Left Dress.*

(See Plate VI. Fig. 2.)

EXPLANATION.

In this movement will be seen the necessity of the front sub-divisions marching square to the front, as the least inclination to the right or left will disconcert the line, by too much contracting or extending it. This movement is performed on the same principles as when commenced from the right or left only, excepting a greater care will be necessary to enable the line to form correctly between the two advanced flanks. The officers commanding the advanced sub-divisions will look inwards to see that they keep opposite each other, and when ordered to form a line, the one that should happen to be in rear will advance till in line with the other, they halt, and dress inwards

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MANŒUVRE No. 17.

TO RETIRE IN DIRECT ECHELON OF SUB-DIVISIONS FROM THE CENTRE.

Col. *Squadron will retire in direct echelon of sub-divisions, from the right and left centre sub-divisions, at wheeling distance.*

Major. *Second grand division—By threes—Right about wheel—March. By sub-divisions—from the left in succession at wheeling distance—March.*

Captain. *Forward—Halt—By threes—Right about wheel—March—Right Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

This movement is similar to No. 15, excepting the sub-divisions dress by the centre ; the right and left centre sub-divisions will advance at the same time, and dress by each other, and the remaining sub-divisions will conform to what has been already described.

There are various other movements performed by the direct echelon, and which may be rendered equally useful ; but no more are intended to be inserted in this small work, but barely sufficient to illustrate the principles of the several different kinds of movements.

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MANŒUVRE No. 18.

TO HALF WHEEL THE LINE TO THE RIGHT, BY ECHELON.

Col. *Squadron will half weeel to the right, by echelon.*

Major. *Second grand division—By sub-divisions—To the right quarter wheel—March. Form squadron on the right—March.*

Captain. *Right wheel—and form squadron—Halt—Right Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

This movement is simply to make a half wheel of the line to the right; for which purpose the sub-divisions are wheeled into echelon to the right, half the distance of the wheel required to be made by the line; excepting the right subdivision, which will make a half wheel, and dress on the new line. At the order to *form squadron*, each su-bdivision will march square to the front, dressing by the right, till the right of the front rank arrives on a line with the rear rank of those formed, when the chiefs of sub-divisions will give the order *right wheel*, and they make a quarter wheel to the right, then move to the front in a slow pace, and dress to the right by those ready formed on that flank. This is a successive formation of the line, as that of the direct echelon, and is equally useful.

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MANŒUVRE No. 19.

TO MAKE A FULL WHEEL OF THE LINE TO THE RIGHT, BY ECHELON

Col. *Squadron will wheel to the right, by echelon of sub-divisions.*

Major. *Second grand division—By sub-divisions—To the right half wheel—March. Form squadron—March.*

Captain. *Right half wheel—Halt—Right Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

The first sub-division is wheeled to the right, and dressed on a right angle with the original line ; and the remaining sub divisions arrive on the line in succession as before, half wheel to the right, and dress in a line with the first.

Wheeling to the left, is executed by inverse means. It is always to be remembered, that in wheeling the line by echelon, the wheel of the sub-divisions is to be but half as great as that of the line, for this reason ; if the sub-divisions wheel parallel with the new line they must constantly oblique to the reverse flank, to prevent contracting the line to two thirds of its usual length ; but if the wheel of the sub-divisions be but half of that of the line, then they march in a perpendicular line, till the leading flank arrive at the new line, and no obliqueing to the right or left is required. This, I am sensible, is contrary to the received opinion of most military writers.

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MANŒUVRE No. 20.

TO HALF WHEEL THE LINE ON THE LEFT BACKWARD, BY ECHELON OF SUB DIVISIONS.

Col. *Squadron will half wheel on the left backward, by echelon of sub-divisions.*

Major. *Second grand division—By threes—Right about wheel—March. By sub-divisions—to the right quarter wheel—March. Form squadron on the right—March.*

Captain. *Forward—Right wheel—Halt—By threes—Right about wheel—March—Left Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

As soon as the squadron are put to the right about, the left sub-division, the one on which the wheel is made, will be wheeled into the new line, which must be accurately marked out, and the sub-division properly dressed, before the others are ordered to form on them. In all these formations, it is important that they be performed with great celerity, but the speed of the horse must be checked in season to prevent running past the line in dressing up, as it is much more difficult to dress backward than forward.

MANŒUVRE No. 21.

TO WHEEL THE LINE TO THE RIGHT, ON THE CENTRE.

Col. *Squadron will wheel to the right on the centre, by echelon of sub-divisions.*

Major. *Second grand division—By sub-divisions—to the right half wheel—March. Form a line on the centre—March.*

Captain. *Right wheel up—Halt—Right Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

The colonel, after giving the caution for this movement, will wheel the first grand division, by threes, to the right

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about, then wheel the right centre sub-division, in connection with the left, into the new line, and see that they are properly dressed; the remaining sub-divisions of each grand division are then wheeled inwards, or to their present right, then at the word to form a *line*, each sub-division will march independent of the other, and form a line on the two centre sub-divisions. The chiefs of sub-divisions of the first grand division, will bring their men to the right about, as soon as they are halted, without waiting to dress.

MANŒUVRE No. 22.

TO WHEEL INTO ECHELON, AND MARCH TO THE RIGHT FLANK, AND WHEEL INTO LINE.

Col. *Squadron will wheel into echelon of sub-divisions, to march to the right flank.*

Major. *Second grand division—By sub-divisions—to the right half wheel—March.*

Col. *Echelon—Forward—March. Halt—Echelon—Form squadron.*

Major. *Second grand Division—To the left—wheel into line—March.*

Captain. *Right wheel—Forward—Halt—Left wheel up—Halt—Right Dress.*

(See Plate VII. Fig. 2.)

EXPLANATION.

The object of this movement is to take ground to the right, as well as to the front. Each sub-division will make an equal wheel to the right, and march on an angle of forty-five degrees to the right flank, until arrived at the new line, when they are halted, by order of the colonel; they then receive a caution to wheel up, and the major will wheel the

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second grand division, the colonel or lieutenant colonel the first, and dress them on a line parallel with the original.

In this movement the officers must be extremely careful that the sub-divisions do not alter their relative position, it being a common fault for them to oblique to the left, and extend to the rear either of which will prevent the regular formation of the line.

MANŒUVRE No. 23.

TO FORM THE SQUARE BY ECHELON, IN REAR OF THE LINE.

Col. *Squadron will wheel into echelon, to form the square in rear of the second company.*

Major. *Second grand division—By threes about—March. By sub-divisions to the left half wheel—March.*

Col. *Echelon—Form the square.*

Major. *Second grand division—Forward—March.*

Captain. *Forward—Left wheel up—Halt—Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

The company on which the square is formed being the second in the line, will stand fast; the colonel will put the first company to the right about by threes, then wheel them an eighth of a circle to their present right; which brings them in echelon to the rear. The third and fourth companies are likewise put to the right about by the major, and wheeled into echelon towards the centre, ready to form the square at the word *march*. When the order is given to form the *square*, the second sub-divisions will complete their wheel to the right; the first sub-division will march in echelon to their left, wheel up to the right, and thus form the right of the square. The fifth and sixth sub-divisions, which are the third company, wheel in the same manner to the left, and form

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the left of the square. The fourth company will march in echelon to the rear corner of the square ; the right sub-division will then wheel to the left; the left sub-division will pass to their right, then wheel up to the left and form the rear of the square. The chiefs of sub-divisions will not face their men about without an order. If the commander wishes the square to face outward, he will give the order—*square outward face*, and the major will give the order to his grand division—*left and rear of the square—By threes right about wheel—march*, which will bring each man in his relative position. But if the commandant wishes the square to face inward he will give the order—*Front of the square—By threes right about wheel,march.* This will form the front rank of each company outward, but the position of the men will be rerversed in consequence of the wheel by threes.

It may at times be more proper and useful to form this square in front than in rear of the line, of this the officer must be the judge. It may be formed in front of the line as in the following movement.

MANŒUVRE No. 24.

TO FORM THE SQUARE BY ECHELON, IN FRONT OF THE LINE.

Col. *Squadron will wheel into echelon, to form the square in front of the second company.*

Major. *Second grand division—By sub-divisions—to the right half wheel—March.*

Col. *Echelon—Form the square.*

Major. *Second grand division—Forward—March.*

Captain. *Right—Half wheel—Halt—Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

The sub-divisions all wheel inward towards the company on which the square is formed ; and at the word to form

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the *square*, the second and fifth sub-divisions complete their wheel, and form a part of the right and left of the square; the first and sixth form on their right and left, the seventh and eighth form the front of the square, as before the rear. This brings each side of the square facing inwards, and can be faced outward as before; or if the colonel wishes to face to the front of the square, he will give the order: *To the front of the square, face*, and the captains commanding the several companies, give the requisite order; the one commanding the front company, (the square being faced inwards)—*By threes—Right about wheel—March;* the one commanding the left—*By threes—to the left wheel—March;* the one commanding the right—*By threes -to the right wheel--March;* the rear company remain facing to the front. So in like manner to either of the flanks, giving the word to wheel by *threes*, according to their situation in the square.

MANŒUVRE No. 25.

TO REDUCE THE SQUARE FORMED IN FRONT, AND FORM LINE.

Col. *Squadron will reduce the square, and form line.*

Major. *Second grand division—By threes—Right about wheel—March. By sub-divisions—to the left half wheel—March. Form squadron—March.*

Captain. *Left wheel up—Halt—By threes—right about wheel—March—Halt—Right Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

The order is given with reference to the square's being faced inward, but if they are faced to either flank, then different words will be necessary to bring them in echelon to form the line; if faced different ways, they will wheel by

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threes to the flank required. When the word is given to *form squadron*, each sub-division will move to their posts in line, then make a half wheel and halt, then come to the right about by threes, and dress by the company which have not moved from their position.

MANŒUVRE No. 26.

TO REDUCE THE SQUARE FORMED IN REAR, AND FORM LINE.

Col. *Squadron will reduce the square, and form line.*

Major. *Second grand division—By threes—right about wheel—March. By sub-divisions—to the right half wheel—March. Form squadron—March.*

Captain. *Right half wheel—Halt—Right Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

The second grand division after facing outward, will wheel by sub-divisions into echelon to the right, the fourth company will wheel once and a half to the right, or thereabouts, so as to march over the shortest possible distance to their posts in line: when the leading flank arrive at the line, the chiefs of sub-divisions will wheel them to the right into line, and dress them by the right. The colonel will wheel the first company into echelon to the left, then form a line as the third and fourth, and dress by the left.

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MANŒUVRE No. 27.

TO FILE FROM THE RIGHT OF SUB-DIVISIONS INTO OPEN COLUMN TO THE REAR.

Col. *Squadron will file from the right of sub-divisions into open column to the rear.*

Major. *Second grand division—By threes—to the right wheel—March. File to the rear—March.—Halt—To the left wheel up—March.*

Captain. *Right wheel—Halt—Left wheel up—Left Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

When the order is given to wheel by threes to the right, the three right hand files will wheel to the right about, to be in readiness to move to the rear at the word *march;* at which order the three rear men oblique to the right sufficient to give room for the front rank men, to move directly to the rear and form horse's length from each other when wheeled up. The succeeding men of the front rank will turn to the right on the ground occupied by the three right hand men; following them on a perpendicular line to the rear at wheeling distance, till they have the word *halt.* The rear rank men will turn to the rear on the ground occupied by the second three men from the right, and see that they keep opposite their file leaders. The leading files of each sub-division will be particularly careful that they keep dressed by each other; but if any one has been inattentive and lost their dress, they must immediately recover it on being halted; which being done, they are wheeled up to the left into column, and dressed by the left.

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MANŒUVRE No. 28.

TO FILE FROM THE LEFT OF SUB-DIVISIONS INTO OPEN COLUMN TO THE FRONT.

Col. *Squadron will file from the left of sub-divisions, into open column to the front.*

Major. *Second grand division—By threes—to the left wheel—March. File to the front—March—Halt—Right wheel up.*

Captain. *Right turn—Halt—Right wheel up—Left Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

The three left hand files will remain facing to the front, to lead off as before to the rear; the leading men of the rear rank, will oblique to the left as before to the right, and march opposite their file leaders, so that when wheeled up, they shall exactly cover them. The front rank will march on a perpendicular line to the front, till the order to halt; they are then wheeled up into column as before, excepting they are wheeled to the right instead of the left, and dress the same way as before.

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MANŒUVRE No. 29.

TO FILE FROM THE RIGHT OF SUB-DIVISIONS INTO OPEN COLUMN TO THE FRONT, TO MARCH LEFT IN FRONT.

Col. *Squadron will file from the right of sub-divisions, into open column to the front.*

Major. *Second grand division—By threes—to the right wheel—March. File to the front—March.—Halt—To the left wheel up—March.*

Captain. *Left wheel—Left turn—Halt—Left wheel up—Right Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

This movement is similar to the three preceding movements, excepting they wheel into column to the left, which forms the left in front, and the sub-divisions dress by the right instead of left, which is not the case but when the left is in front.

The open column may likewise be formed in rear, with the left in front, by filing from the left, and wheeling up to the right. Various modes of filing into column are practised, and may at times be useful; but the proper mode of filing into column, when the ground and circumstances will admit, is from the left to the front, when to march right in front, and from the right to the front, when to march left in front, for the following reason; it is an established principle, that the left of the column is to govern when the right is in front, and the right when the left is in front; therefore, it is necessary that the flank which is to govern on the march, be dressed at the formation of the column, which will not be the case if they are filed into column in any other manner.

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PLATE VIII.

Fig. 1.

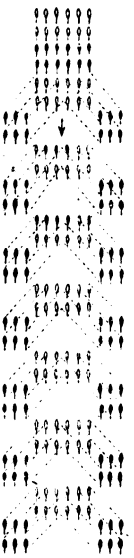
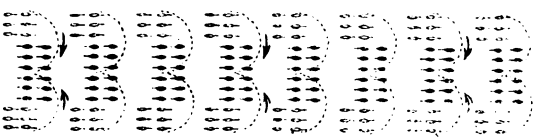


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



MANŒUVRE No. 30.

TO CHANGE THE FRONT OF A COLUMN ON THE MARCH.

Col. *Column will change its head, rear to the front.*

Major. *Second grand division—Sections—to the right and left oblique—March—Halt.*

Captain. *Right and left oblique—Forward—Form sub-divisions—Forward.*

(See Plate VIII. Fig. 1.)

EXPLANATION.

The column being on the march, right in front, and the officer wishing to change the front, will give the caution—*Column will change its head, rear to the front;* he will then give the order to the first grand division, and the major, at the same time, to the second grand division—*Sections—to the right and left oblique—march ;* and the right sections of each sub-division, except the rear, will oblique to the right, and the left sections to the left, each something more than their length, when they will receive the word *halt ;* the rear sub-division will not oblique, but continue marching to the front, and when the rear rank arrives in line with the front rank of the sub-division immediately in front of them, the chief of that sub-division will give the order, *form sub-division*, and without waiting for the word *march*, they will oblique to the centre till again formed ; they then receive the word *forward*, and follow the preceding sub-division at wheeling distance. The other sections will form sub-divisions in succession, in the same manner as the sub-divisions immediately in rear arrive in line with them, and follow in open column of sub-divisions, left in front.

This movement may be performed without halting, if required, in the following manner : after the sections have ob-

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liqued to the right and left sufficient to give room for the sub-divisions to pass through the centre without crowding, the order will be given, *walk*, and the horsemen will check the speed of their horses to a walk, and see that the inner flanks are dressed, and continue moving in this manner till the proper time to form sub-division; they will then oblique to the centre, and follow at the same speed of the sub-division in front.

When the column changes front in this manner, the non-commissioned officers which may be on the flanks of the sub-divisions, will reverse their order, by the sergeant's passing in front of the sub-division to the right flank, and the corporal in rear to the left flank, which should be done at the time the sub-divisions are re-formed, and ready to move to the front.

MANŒUVRE No. 31.

TO CHANGE THE DIRECTION OF MARCH OF THE COLUMN TO THE REAR.

Col. *Column will change the direction of march to the rear—Halt.*

Major. *Second grand division—By threes—to the right about wheel—March. Forward.*

Captain. *Right about wheel—Forward—Left Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

The column will halt by order of the colonel, after which they will be wheeled by threes to the right about; as soon as completed, they will receive the word, *forward*, and all move to the original rear, with the rear rank leading, dressing by the left.

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If the colonel wishes to form a line from this position, he must halt the column, then come to the right about by threes and wheel to the right. This movement might, however, appear more regular, by wheeling the sub-divisions to the right about on the centre, that each one might retain his relative situation, with the front rank leading, then wheel into column to the right. But this would be somewhat of a difficult movement, the pivot being the centre of the front rank, and the rear rank being at such a distance from the front, the movement cannot be performed with facility.

MANŒUVRE No. 32.

TO COUNTERMARCH A COLUMN THROUGH THE CENTRE.

Col. *Column will countermarch through the centre.*

Major. *Second grand division—Sections—to the right and left oblique—March. Forward.*

Captain. *Right and left oblique—Forward.*

Col. *Front sub-division—inwards wheel.*

Captain. *Inwards wheel—Forward.*

(See Plate VIII. Fig. 2.)

EXPLANATION.

The column will oblique to the right and left from the centre, sufficient to leave room for a sub-division of equal length to pass without crowding, when they will receive the word *forward*, and they move to the front in two columns of sections at wheeling distance from each other. When the colonel perceives the column thus situated, he will give the order for the front sub-division to wheel inwards, and the front sections will wheel inwards on the centre flanks and form sub-division, marching to the original rear, through the centre of the columns, and dress by the left. The suc-

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ceeding sections will march up, and wheel on the same ground of the first, conforming to the same rules: when all have wheeled in, and the column again formed, the sections may be changed to their original position, as in the following movement.

MANŒUVRE No. 33.

TO CHANGE SECTIONS ON THE MARCH.

Col. *Column—change sections—March.*

Major. *Second grand division—Right and left oblique—March.*

Captain. *Right and left oblique—Forward.*

EXPLANATION.

It is seen that the preceding movement reverses the order of the sections, the right sections of each sub-division being on the left, and the left on the right; this movement is there calculated to restore them to their original position, which will be done as follows—When the order is given, *right and left oblique*, the right sections will quicken their pace, until each rank is clear of the corresponding ranks of the left sections, then oblique to the right half their length, then move to the front in their usual speed, and dress by the left sections, which will at the same time oblique to the left the same distance, and when clear of the right sections, come up briskly in a line with the right section, and immediately dress by the left, the right still being in front.

It must be observed in this movement that the ranks pass immediately in rear of each other, that is, the front ranks of the left sections, will pass in rear of the front ranks of the second sections, and in front of the rear ranks, and the rear ranks of the right sections, between the ranks of the

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right sections; for which purpose the rear ranks of each section will fall a little in rear, to give room for them to pass without injury to each other.

The preceding movement is not intended to change the front of the column, as some have supposed, but to change the direction of march, and cover the movement from the view of the enemy.

MANŒUVRE No. 34.

TO COUNTERMARCH A COLUMN ON THE FLANKS.

Col. *Column will countermarch on its flanks.*

Major. *Front sub-division---to the right and left about wheel---March.*

Captain. *Right and left about wheel—Forward—Centre Dress.*

(See Plate VIII. Fig. 3.)

EXPLANATION.

The front sub-division will wheel to the right and left about on the flanks, then oblique a little to the right and left, to avoid the flanks of the column in passing to the rear; after the sections have wheeled, they will be ordered to dress by the centre. All the remaining sub-divisions will wheel on the ground of the first, and the sections will see that they keep exactly opposite each other while passing to the rear, that if ordered to wheel to the centre, one section shall not have to wait for another.

Thus the squadron will be marching to the original rear in two columns, with the centre flanks dressed. When in this position, the sections of the column may be changed, as in the following movement, or they may be wheeled inwards, and again form column.

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MANŒUVRE No. 35.

TO CHANGE SECTIONS FROM DOUBLE COLUMN OF SECTIONS.

Col. *Columns—Change sections—March.*

Major. *Second grand division—Right and left oblique—March.*

Captain. *Right and left oblique—Forward—Left Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

At the word to oblique, the left sections will slacken their speed, and oblique to the left; and the right sections will quicken their speed, and oblique to the right, and pass each other, as directed in passing of sections when in close order; and when the flanks are past each other they move directly to the front; the right sections resuming the common pace, and the left forming on their left in a quickened pace. This movement differs not from the change of sections in close order, except it requires greater care in obliqueing to the right and left, in order to retain a correct front, and not break the files.

It may at times be useful to change the front after countermarching on the flanks, and march to the original front, without changing sections; if so, the following movement will be applicable.

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MANŒUVRE No. 36.

TO CHANGE THE FRONT OF A COLUMN WHEN COUNTERMARCHING ON THE FLANKS.

Col. *Columns will change front by wheeling inwards.*
Major. *Second grand division—Sections—inward wheel—March.*
Captain. *Inwards wheel—Forward.*

(See Plate VIII. Fig. 4.)

EXPLANATION.

The column being wheeled outward from the centre, and marching to the rear in two columns at wheeling distance, will receive the caution to *change front*, and the colonel and major will give the order at the same time, that all may wheel together, and not interfere with each other's movements. On receiving the order to wheel inwards, the sections will wheel on their centre flanks, making a pivot of the front rank man of that flank; the rear rank will come up in close order and so regulate their wheel as to cover their file leaders, without interfering with the horses of that rank.

Great care must be taken, when marching in double column, to perform this movement, that they do not oblique to the centre, so that the sub-divisions will not have room to form.

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MANŒUVRE No. 37.

TO FORM THE HOLLOW SQUARE FROM COLUMN.

Col. *Column will form the square.*
Major. *Second grand division—Form companies—March.*
Col. *Close column.*
Major. *Third company—By threes—to the left wheel—March. Form the left of the square—March.*
Captain. *Left wheel—Right turn—Right Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

The first movement is to form companies, which will be done by the right sub-divisions obliqueing to the right half their length, and the left sub-divisions to the left the same distance, and forming up on the left of the right sub-divisions with a quick pace. The order is then given to *close column*, and they all close up within a horse's length of each other; the front company will slacken their speed till the square is formed, when they again resume the common pace. In this situation the second company will be wheeled by threes to the right, and form the right of the square; the third company wheel by threes to the left, and form the left of the square. The three right hand files of the second company, and the three left hand files of the third company will not wheel, but the three front rank men will oblique inwards, so that the rear men may march square to the front and form on their left; the other files will conform to rules laid down for filing into column, this being a similar movement for the second and third companies, both filing to the front, one from the right and the other from the left, and forming the two sides of the square. The leading flanks will move up in speed, and form in rear of the flanks of the company in front,

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and be careful that the files do not project beyond theirs. The rear company will close up in close order, and all move to the front in the usual speed; or they may be halted, wheeled up, and present an entire line on each flank.

MANŒUVRE No. 38.

TO REDUCE THE SQUARE AND FORM COLUMN.

Col. *Squadron will form open column of companies.*

Major. *Second grand division—Walk. Third company—By threes—to the right wheel and form up—March.*

Captain. *Right wheel—Form company—Left Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

The third and fourth companies will slacken their pace to a walk, the second will wheel by threes to the left, then form up on the right, take wheeling distance from the front company, and dress by the left; the third company will wheel by threes to the right, as soon as the second company have passed them, then form up on their left, and also take wheeling distance, dressing by the left; the fourth company will slacken their pace till they have obtained wheeling distance, then move to the front as before. The column may then be formed into sub-divisions, if the colonel wishes, by giving the order---*Form sub-divisions---March*, when the left sub-divisions will slacken their pace until the front rank is clear of the rear rank of the right sub-divisions, when the left sub-divisions will oblique to the right, and the right to the left, till they exactly cover each other, then move to the front at wheeling distance, and dress by the left.

This square may be formed and displayed on the march, or it may be formed with the column halted.

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MANŒUVRE No. 39.

TO PASS A DEFILE IN FRONT OF THE CENTRE OF THE LINE.

Col. *Squadron will pass the defile in front, by sub-divisions.*

Major. *Second grand division—Pass the defile in front of the right—By sub-divisions—to the right wheel—March.*

Captain. *Right wheel—Forward—Left wheel—Right wheel up—Halt—Right Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

The defile is supposed to present itself directly in front of the left sub-division of the first grand division, which will move their length to the front, when the order is given for the squadron to wheel; at the order to advance, the second sub-division of the right of the second grand division will wheel first to the left, then the second of the left of the first grand division to the right, and follow each other at close order. The remaining sub-divisions will wheel on the ground of the first, the sub-divisions of the second grand division will march in rear of the corresponding sub-divisions of the first grand division; that is, the right sub-divisions of each company of the second grand division will march in rear of the left sub-divisions of each company of the first grand division; so likewise the left sub-divisions of the left in rear of the right sub-divisions of the right. So that if the sub-divisions of the left arrive at the centre before the corresponding sub-divisions of the right, they will have to wait for those of the right to wheel in front of them, then wheel and follow them as before directed.

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When the front of the column have passed the defile, and arrive within wheeling distance of the ground the colonel wishes to occupy with his line, he will give the order—*Front sub-division halt—Column form line.* The front sub-division will move up to the point of formation, halt and dress; the succeeding sub-division will immediately wheel to the left, then to the right, and dress up by the one in front; the next sub-division will wheel to the right, then to the left, and likewise dress up by the one first formed. The remaining sub-divisions will perform the movement in the same manner, by the sub-divisions of the right wheeling to the right, and passing close in rear of the line ready formed, till uncovered, then wheeling up to the left, and dressing by the left; those of the second grand division, by inverse means, dressing by the right.

MANŒUVRE No. 40.

TO PASS THE DEFILE IN REAR OF THE LINE, BY SUB-DIVISIONS.

Col. *Squadron will pass the defile in rear by sub-divisions, from the right and left.*

Major. *Second grand division—Pass the defile from the left—Left sub-division—By threes—Right about wheel—March. Left wheel—March—Forward.*

Captain. *Right about wheel—Left wheel—Forward—Right wheel—Forward.*

EXPLANATION.

The right and left sub-divisions will wheel about at the same time, then wheel inwards and march in rear of the line till opposite the defile, when the sub-division of the right will wheel to the left, and the sub-division of the left to the

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right; then pass the defile in column, in the same manner as to the front, at close order, but the rear rank leading. The other sub-divisions, will wheel by threes in succession, then to the right and left, as soon as those on their right and left have obtained wheeling distance, following each other close in rear of the line, till opposite the defile, then wheel again to the right and left, as directed for the front sub-divisions, and dress by the left.

When the column has passed the defile, and the line is to be formed parallel with the old line, and the centre opposite the defile, the leading sub-divisions will wheel to the right and left, as soon as past the line, and follow it to the extreme flanks. When the sub-divisions wheel out from each other, they will observe exact wheeling distance, and when the rear sub-division arrives on the new line, the colonel will order a *halt*, then come to the right about, by threes, wheel up into line to the right and left, and dress by the centre. But if the commander wishes to form a line at right angles with the old, and on the left flank of the defile facing the left, then the leading sub-division of the second grand division will wheel to the left out of the column, as soon as past the defile, then wheel again to the left, and *trot*, then come to the right about by threes, and wheel up to the left, and commence the line on the left. The other sub-divisions of the left grand division, will wheel out in the same manner, in succession, as they severally arrive at wheeling distance beyond the right flank of the sub-division last formed. The sub-divisions of the right will march at open order toward the right flank till the last sub-division of the left have wheeled out of the column, when they will be halted, brought to the right about by threes, then wheeled up to the right, and dressed forward by the second grand division. Or if the

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commanding officers wish to form a line on the right flank of the defile facing the right, then the sub-divisions of the first grand division will wheel to the right when past the defile, and form a line in the same manner as directed for the second grand division in forming to the left flank, and the second grand division will march to the extreme left of the line, then halt, come to the right about, and wheel up to the left, as before directed for the first grand division.

It is to be observed in the passing of defiles to the front, hat the movement is to commence on that part of the line nearest the defile, and form the line in front to defend the pass while the others are passing through. But in passing the defile to the rear, the movement must commence on the flank, or that part farthest from the defile, that the remaining part of the line, which are directly in front, may defend the pass until all have passed. If the defile be important, and hard pressed by the enemy, a strong body of skirmishers may be posted to defend it till the squadron have passed and formed.

MANŒUVRE No. 41.

TO BREAK OFF FILES AND FORM UP ON THE MARCH.

Col. *Column will decrease the front, by breaking off files.*

Major. *Two files from the right—break off—March.*

Captain. *Walk—Left oblique—Forward.*

EXPLANATION.

The squadron, being on the march in column, right in front, and the narrowness of the way not admitting the front of a sub-division, the colonel will order, *two files from the right—break off*; on hearing which, the chief of the front

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sub-division will order the two right files to walk until the remainder of the sub-division have passed them, when they will oblique to the left, and cover the next two files on the right, marching in close order; the next sub-division will perform the movement in the same manner when on the same ground. If there be officers on the right, they will close up to the remaining files of the sub-divisions. If the defile continue to decrease, and it be necessary to break off more files, it will be done in the same manner, and the files first broken off will oblique to the left and fall in rear, that the files last broken off may form in front of them, and all cover the left flank of the remaining part of the sub-division.

Files may be broken off in this manner, till all are in file marching, with the left of the sub-division in front, or files may be broken off from the right, in the same manner, till brought in file marching, with the right in front. Files may likewise be broken off from both flanks, at the same time, if necessary.

The front of the column, finding the width of the passage increase, can form up one or more files, in the following manner: *one file—to the front form;* when the last file broken off will form up first, by obliqueing to the right, till clear of the flank in front, then come up briskly, and form in their places, between the officers (who will oblique out for that pupose,) and the flank from which they broke off. It must be remembered, that the files must form up, in the same order in which they broke off, and the same number at a time.

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MANŒUVRE No. 42.

TO RETIRE OR ADVANCE AND PASS LINES.

This may be done in one, two, or more ranks, but the most convenient way of performing it is in one rank; as one half of a regiment consisting of but four companies would not be sufficiently extensive to perform the movement with regularity; but if the ranks are divided, and posted at a convenient distance from each other, they may perform the movement with precision and celerity. This being the most convenient and common way of performing the movement, I shall consider them in that order. The rear rank will be detached from the front, and posted at least one hundred yards to the rear and fronting the front rank, files closed and each officer in his place; in this situation they receive the order—

Col. *Squadron will retire and pass lines—By threes—to the right about wheel—March. Pass lines—March.*

Major. *Rear rank—By sub-divisions—to the right wheel—March. To the left wheel up—March.*

Col. *Double your sections—March. Form rank entire—March—Halt—By threes—to the right about wheel—March.*

Captain. *Right about wheel—Forward—Form sections—Form rank entire—Halt—Right about wheel—Halt—Right Dress.*

EXPLANATION.

In this movement I shall style the front rank the first line, and the rear the second; the colonel will command the first and the major the second line.

The first line will wheel by threes about, move to the rear and receive the word *walk*, *trot*, or *canter*, as best suits the

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officer, and when within a short distance of the second line, the major will wheel them to the right by sub-divisions, and the colonel will give the order to the first line to double their sections, and the chiefs of sub-divisions will double them as they find it necessary, in order to pass the second line without interfering with their front or rear. The moment the first line has passed the right flank of the second line, the major will wheel them up to the left, and be in readiness to resist the enemy or cover the retreat of the first line; the first line will form rank entire as soon as clear of the second line, and when a hundred yards or more to the rear, they will be put to the right about by threes, and be in readiness to wheel into column for the second line to pass and form in their rear in the same manner. Thus the lines may alternately pass each other at any time and at any distance.—When the movement has been performed a sufficient number of times, and the colonel wishes to form squadron, he will give the order (when the second line are passing the first) *Form squadron*, and the second line will barely pass the right flank, form rank entire, wheel by threes about, and form at their proper distance from the first line: or the colonel may give the order previous to the first line's passing the second, without forming double sections, and immediately come to the right about by threes; the second line will wheel up to the left, if they have previously wheeled into column.

In the same manner the lines may pass each other advancing; excepting they do not come about after forming, as the enemy are supposed to be in front.

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WARNINGS.

FORM OF WARNING FOR ANNUAL TRAINING IN MAY.

To either of the non-commissioned officers of the —— Company —— Regiment of Cavalry.

You are hereby commanded to give legal warning to all the members of said company to appear on ——— on the first Monday of May next, at 8 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for exercise and inspection.

A. B. Capt. of said Company.

April ——

When a company have one uniform place of parade, the blank may be filled with, *the usual place of parade:* but if they have more than one place of parade, then the place must be designated.

The captain must send the above order in writing to each of the non-commissioned officers who are to warn the company, which writing, in the words of the law, 'is to be read in the hearing of, or a copy thereof to be left at the usual place of abode of the person to be warned.' If the non-commissioned officers are to warn the several members by leaving a copy, then printed copies may be used; and certified on the back, by the officer who warns them in the following manner:

The within is a true copy of the original order.

Attest, *C. D. Sergeant (or corporal) of said Company.*

No reading of a warning is considered legal, unless it be the original order, and that in writing.

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FORM OF A WARNING FOR THE CHOICE OF A CAPTAIN AND OTHER OFFICERS, EXCLUSIVELY.

To either of the non-commissioned officers of the —— Company —— Regiment of Cavalry.

In pursuance of an order from the Brigadier General of the —— Brigade of Cavalry (or Infantry)—You are hereby commanded to give legal warning to all the members of said company, to appear on ——— on —— the —— instant at 2 o'clock, P. M. with arms and uniform, for the choice of a captain, and to fill all vacancies.

A. B. Captain of said Company.

Dated ——

If the company be commanded by a lieutenant, he will sign the order,

E. F. *Lieut. Commanding said Company.*

FORM OF A WARNING FOR BATTALION REVIEW.

To either of the non-commissioned officers of the ——— Company —— Regiment of Cavalry.

In pursuance of an order from the Colonel of the —— Regiment of Cavalry, you are hereby commanded to give legal warning to all the members of said company, to appear on the parade [describing the place] on [the day of the week] the [the day of the month] at [the hour of the day] o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for inspection, review and exercise.

A. B. Capt. of said Company.

Dated ———

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After closing the exercises of the day, and the captain wishing to warn his company to appear on a subsequent day, he will make out one of the foregoing warnings, which is to be read in the hearing of the company by one of the non-commissioned officers, which is considered as legal warning for all the members present.

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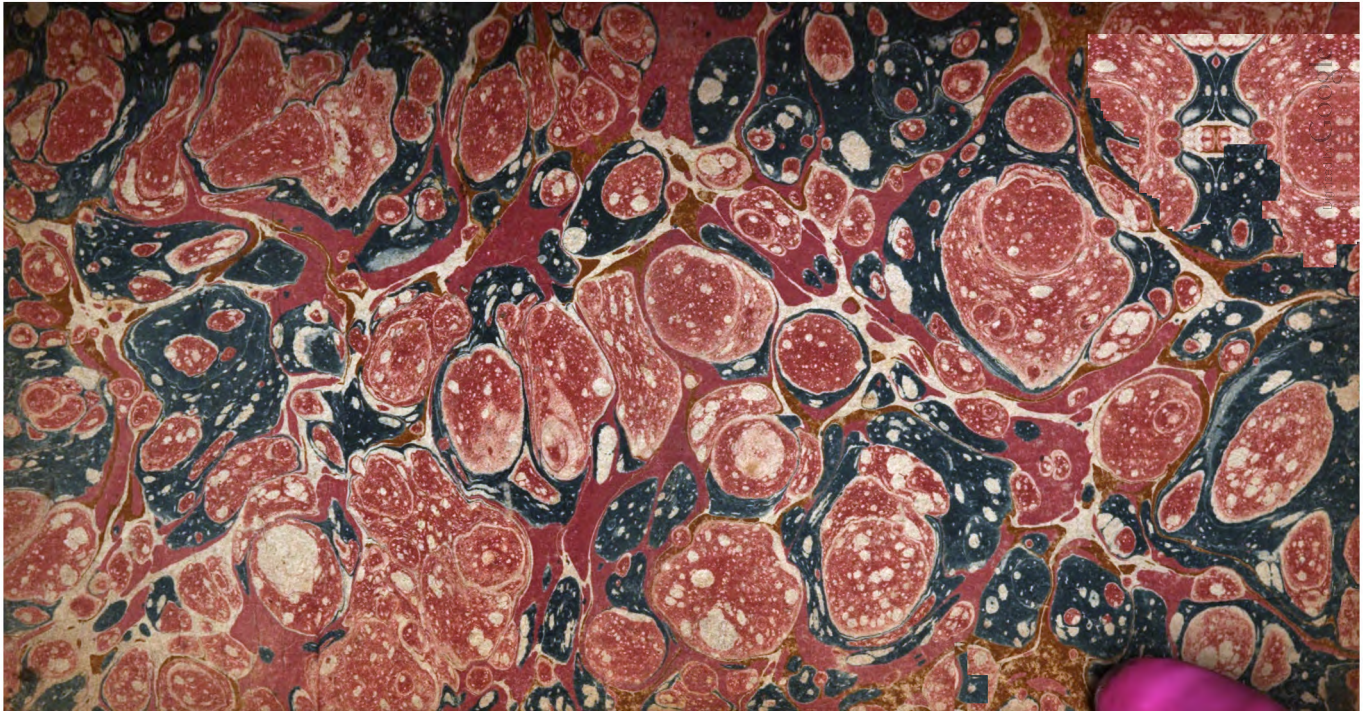

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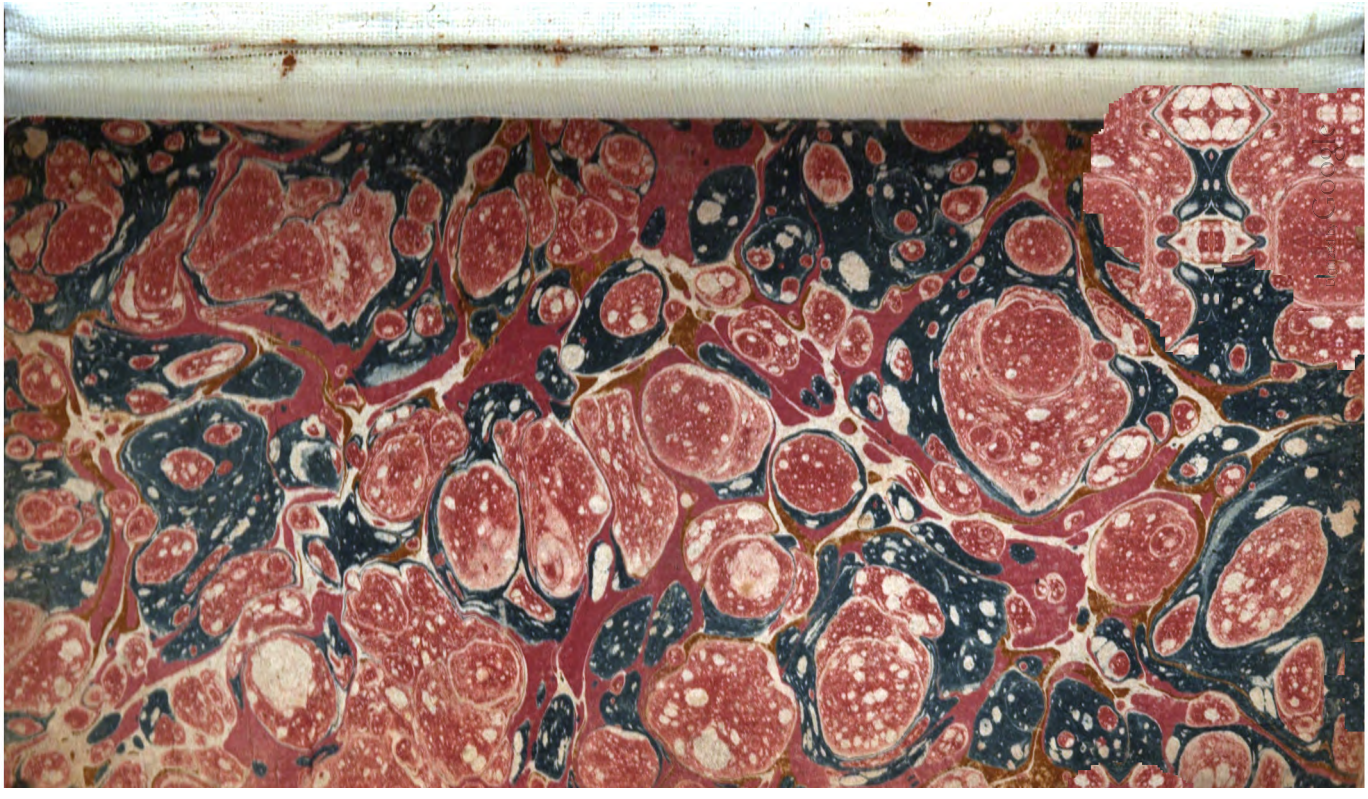
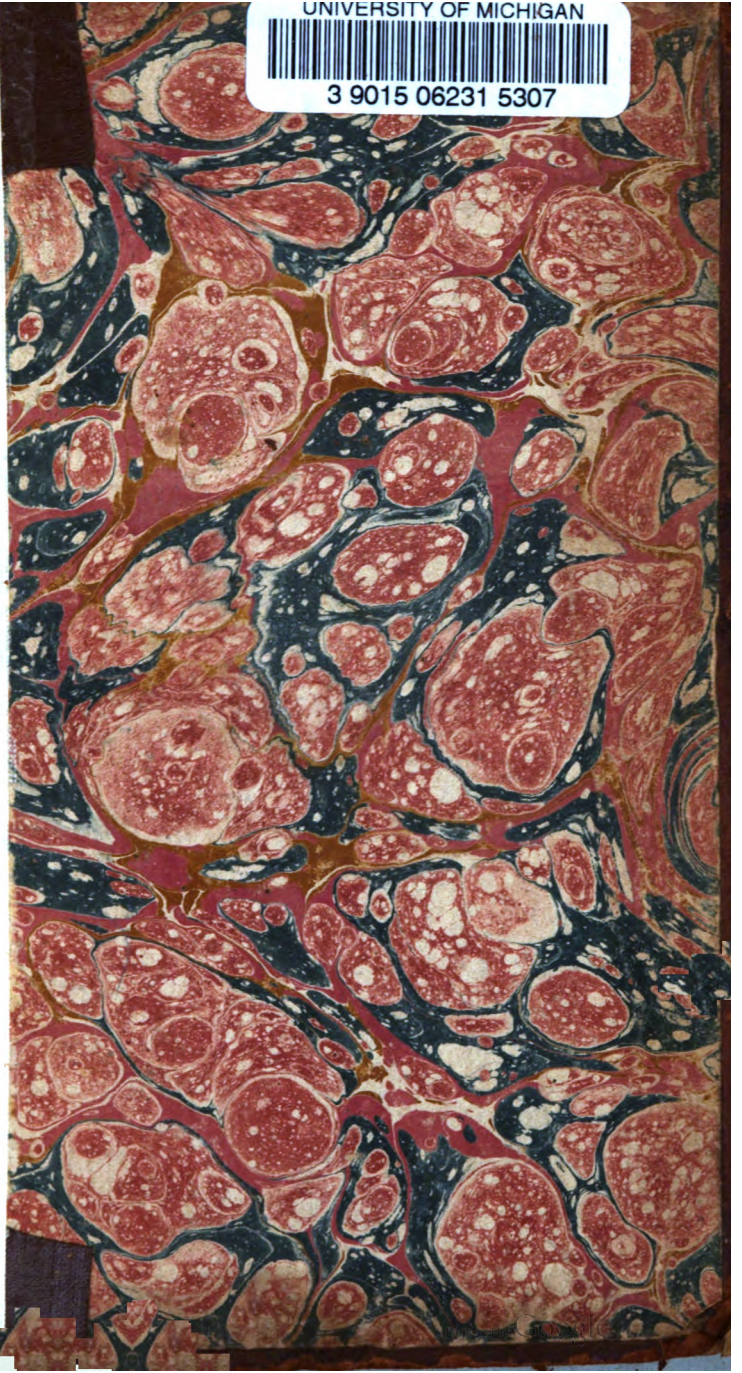
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